The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,607.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on the 2nd August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Madras	15
„ Carwar	4	„ Coconada	17
„ Narrakal	6	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	7	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Colombo	8	„ Gopalpore	19
„ Galle	9	„ False Point	20
„ Negapatam	11	Arrive Calcutta	21
„ Pondicherry	12		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 6th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	6	Leave Bussorah	26
„ Kurrachee	10	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Guadur	11	„ Fao	26
„ Muscat	14	„ Bushire	30
„ Bunder Abbas	16		Sept.
„ Linga	17	„ Linga	1
„ Bushire	20	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Fao	21	„ Muscat	5
„ Mahomerah	21	„ Guadur	7
Arrive Bussorah	22	„ Kurrachee	10
		Arrive Bombay	13

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhurumtur	Butchers Island and Oorun	Oolwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz.:—

INDIA ...Capt. Dodero ... 2,000 Tons
ASIA ...Capt. ——— ... 2,000 Tons
PERSIA ...Capt. Crocco ... 2,000 Tons
ARABIA ...Capt. Buzzolino ... 2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	34	13
Leghorn	50	35	15
Genoa	50	35	15
Marseilles	53	36	15-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 38	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,800 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship LORD OF THE ISLES, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Craigie will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents for the Ship Lord of the Isles.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £58; 2nd class £34. }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 15th August, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 15th September.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:
First Class ... £13 | Second Class ... £9
Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.
REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamer under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 1st proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th July 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ...Rs. 10
Single Copy ... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 3rd August, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (1,898 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 1st proximo.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 2nd proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th July 1870.

NOTICE.—I have granted a POWER of ATTORNEY to Mr. ROBERT ANGUS, Junior, and Mr. PEROZSHAW PESTONJEE, both or either, to sign my firm of ROBERT ANGUS & Co. per pro, and to conduct the business of the office during my temporary visit to England.

R. ANGUS.

Forbes Street, 1st August 1870.

GABRIEL'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS,
FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH,
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH,
FOR PRESERVING THE TEETH.
Prepared and Manufactured by
Messrs. GABRIEL, DENTISTS,
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and BRIGHTON.
And sold in Bombay by
Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL, DENTIST,
22, RAMPART ROW, FORT (adjoining Post Office).

Now Ready.
THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR for 1870-71, with the Examination Papers.
Price Rs. 2.
THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.

CAUSE. Feeling more intense. Must have more. Very low. Write. EFFECT.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, house No. 105. For further particulars apply to Manockjee Nowrojee, Meadow Street, No. 32.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. DUKE of EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822.

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickles and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1871.

NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, under Sections 63 and 64 of Act II. of 1865.—The Public are hereby informed, that the valuation of Houses, Buildings, and Lands, situated within the City, is completed for the year 1871, and that the Commissioner will proceed to revise the same on and after the 16th August 1870.

Owners and Occupiers, or their Agents, may inspect and make extracts from the Assessment Books without payment of Fee. The Fee, payable by other persons, is fixed at One Rupee per each inspection.

The Assessment Books are to be seen at the Office of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor at Rampart Row.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the undersigned, in writing, at this Office, on or before the 15th August 1870.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assist. Munpl. Commr. and Assessor.

Assist. Munpl. Comr. & Assessor's Office, Bombay, 1st Aug. 1870.

AUCTION SALE or LANDED PROPERTY at KALBADAVIE ROAD.—On MONDAY the 8th August at 4 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of August 1866, by order of the Mortgagees, Govind Moreshwar Sonar and Buchoba Balsett Sonar, on account and at the risk of Sadasew Morojee, Venayeck Morojee, and Savitribai alias Sarasvatibai, widow of the late Gunput Morojee, the Mortgagors:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the building, messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, chawl or range of building at Kalbadavie Road, fronting on the east side thereof, in the subdistrict of Bhooleswar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards and 43 inches, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the said Kalbadavie Road, on or towards the west by the property of Moroba Ramjee, on or towards the north by the property of Bhugvandass Purshotumdass, and on or towards the south by the Colbhat Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, Solicitor for the Mortgagees.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in
BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,
particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rs. 1-12-9 (Rupee One, Annas Twelve, and Pies Nine) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 1-1-3 (Rupee One, Anna One, and Pies Three) per Share on the New Issue will be paid to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 4th instant, and on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates, on applying for Distribution.

J. A. J. SHAW, BERAMJEE NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st July 1870.

KHATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, called for WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August 1870, at 3 P.M., at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., for the purpose of receiving and, if approved, passing the Liquidator's Accounts, is POSTPONED; and will now be HELD on the 22ND of AUGUST 1870, at 4 P.M.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 25th July 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held at the Registered Office, Broach, THIS DAY, the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried at the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held on the 30th ultimo, was confirmed:—

"That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of Dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,27,500 by re-payment to each shareholder on the Company's Register this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 19th July 1870.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING Co., Limited (in Liquidation)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of Messrs W. Nicol & Co. on MONDAY, the 1st day of August, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of altering the third Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 28th April 1870 and confirmed on 17th May 1870 in the following manner:—

"That after the words, 'to transfer and sell the lands, houses, hereditaments, moveable and immoveable, and all other property, assets, rights, credits, business, things in action, effects, and goodwill of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited,' the following words be inserted, 'except the sum of Rs. 66,465 which the Liquidator in liquidation be authorized to retain and divide amongst such Shareholders of the Company as may be on the register at the date of the transfer of the Company's property by the Liquidator or Liquidtors at the rate of Rs. 35 per share.'"

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st July 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the First day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved; and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 29th day of June 1870.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 1st day of September; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH, For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—EXPLOSIVE and DANGEROUS OILS and SUBSTANCES.—The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER hereby gives NOTICE, that he intends after the expiration of one month from this date to apply to the Bench of Justices for confirmation of a Code of Bye Laws for regulating, making, keeping, storing, and exposing for sale, any explosive or dangerous oil or substance. (See Sections 200, 202, 262 and 263 of the Bombay Municipal Act for 1865.)

A copy of the said Draft Bye Laws can be inspected at the Municipal Offices, where printed copies can also be purchased. Price Rs. 2.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 28th July 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August 1870, at 3 o'clock precisely, to consider the REPORT of the Committee appointed to report on the feasibility and probable cost of the TOOLSEE SCHEME.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th July 1870.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the completion of the following Roads:—

1. Grant Road from Frere Bridge to the Jewish Burial Ground.
2. Gilder Street between Falkland and Bellasis Road.
3. De Lisle Foras Road from Firemen houses B. B. and C. I. Railway to Mahim Woods.
4. Arthur Foras Road from Tardeo to Chinchpoogly.
5. Warree Bunder Road from Mazagon Overbridge to Lawrence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specifications of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th August 1870.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th July 1870.

RELATIVES or FRIENDS of Mr. CHRISTOPHER BOWEN, late officer in charge of H. M. S. Water Barge NICHOL, employed in the Abyssinian Expedition, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, from whom they will hear something to his advantage.

LEATHES & CRAWFORD,
Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, 25th July 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned has to complain of the inconvenience caused by the very great delay on the part of some persons who have transactions with the STORES DEPARTMENT, in furnishing Accounts of Stores and Materials supplied to the Railway Company, and he particularly requests that all such Accounts may be sent to his office, for examination, within one month from the period of delivery to the Company of the Articles supplied.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 27th July 1870.

SALE of SERVICEABLE SALT MEAT.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of SERVICEABLE SALT BEEF, in TIERCES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, on MONDAY the 1st proximo at 2 P.M.

Terms—Cash; and the lots to be taken away at once.

The Meat will be sold in small lots to meet the convenience of the Purchasers.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 25th July 1870.

WE have REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.

Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary work) ...Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto ... „ 5

Horse Fodder for sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.

Job Horse to let for any period.

BIERS & Co., Stables.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HARMONIUMS for Churches and large and small Drawing Rooms, by the celebrated and well known makers TRAYSER of STUTTGART.

These Instruments are made of solid Oakwood, extra French polished, and their durability combined with exquisite sweetness of Tone has been well tested in India for the last 15 years.

Prices moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, FANCY GOODS and TOYS.
Selling at Reduced Cash Prices.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.
English and Country made TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, and TOWELS.
J. NEUBERG.

COOKING and HEATING STOVES of various sizes and designs, with all necessary Appurtenances complete.
Sole Agent for the Columbian Stove Works.
J. NEUBERG.

BEST AMERICAN POTASH, in Jars containing 56 lbs. each.
J. NEUBERG.

AYAPANA.
This invaluable Liquor is extracted from the Aya Pana Plant, being combined with the choicest Brandy renders it most wonderfully effective as a tonic in cases of Flatulency and Indigestion. Price Rs. 30 per dozen.
A sample bottle supplied at Rs. 3 per bottle.
AyaPana yellow label in glass-stoppered bottles.
J. NEUBERG.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

THOMSON AND COMPANY
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.
Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.
Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY ... Elphinstone Circle.
POONA ... East Street.
CALCUTTA ... Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit. Rs. a.	CHAMPAGNES.	Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0
	∴ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.	
	HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.	
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
38 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Braunenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	[illegible]
15 0	Breakfast Claret	[illegible]
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES. Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
[illegible]	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen ... Quarts.
„ 4 „ ... Pints.
„ 12 „ ... Magnums.
N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXTRA DRY CUVEES—AY MOUSSEAUX.

We call special attention to our Champagnes of THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE of 1862, which are now worked with but a small percentage of liqueur: to their superiority of flavour, bouquet and dryness, our quotations for which are the most liberal offered.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.
As supplied to H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.
Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8-0.

FRAGRANT and PURE GERMAN WINES.
Of these, both STILL and SPARKLING, we hold Stocks of the choicest and best, ranging in price from Rs. 23 to Rs. 42.

FRENCH WINES.
PURE unloaded CLARETS, from superior Breakfast to the grand After Dinner Wine, at from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30.
HAUT SAUTERNES, Quarts, Rs. 22; Pints, 12.
BURGUNDIES, of exquisite aroma and delicious flavor, from Rs. 22 to Rs. 32 per dozen quarts.

Samples of either of the above named, as also of our other Wines, we shall be happy to supply.

We invite comparison with other importations of like kinds.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star ...Rs. 21 per dozen.
Ditto two Stars ... 24 „
Ditto three Stars ... 29 „
Martell's Brandy, one Star ... 21 „
Ditto two Stars ... 24 „
Ditto three Stars ... 29 „
Lelegard's Champagne ... 30 „
Stewart's Portwine ... 20 „
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts ... 4-8 „
John Beggs' Whiskey ...Rs. 17 per Jar of 2 Gallons.

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

25th June 1870. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—
Veuve Clicquot ... Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do. ... „ 34 per 2 doz. pints.
G. H. Mumm & Co. ... „ 28 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do. ... „ 30 per 2 doz. pints.

STILL HOCKS:—
Laubenheimer ... „ 15 per doz.
Liebfraumilch ... „ 20 „
Marcobrunner ... „ 24 „
Rüdesheimer ... „ 24 „
Johannisberger ... „ 30 „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ... „ 36 „
Do. do. Blue capsule. „ 45 „

CLARETS:—
St. Estèphe Médoc ... „ 9 „
St. Emilion ... „ 10 „
Chateau Bellevue ... „ 14 „
Chateau de Frands ... „ 16 „
Vray Canon ... „ 18 „
Chateau Larose ... „ 22 „
Chateau Margaux, 1865 ... „ 24 „

BRANDY:—
H. C. Balaresque ... „ 22 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères ... „ 24 „
Blanchy Frères ... „ 28 „

ITALIAN WINES:—
Sicilian Claret ... „ 7 per doz.
„ Sherry (Marsala) ... „ 12 „
Vino Monferrato ... „ 8 „
Moscata ... „ 14 „
Barbera ... „ 14 „
Tokai ... „ 14 „
Nebiolo ... „ 14 „
Barolo ... „ 14 „

BEER:—
Dreher's Vienna Beer, in 2 doz. cs. „ 7½ „

OLIVE OIL:—
Genuine Italian ... „ 8 „

LIQUERS, ABSINTHE, MAAGBITTER, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 27th July 1870.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
successors to
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,
IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.
Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE CLEVELAND CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.
Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau [illegible],	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule,	„ 13 8	...
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

		Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26 0	...
Macon,	ditto	„ 21 0	...
Chablis,	ditto	„ 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNE.

		Qts.	Pts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes	do.	„ 27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 0
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunberger	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	22 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	14 0
„ „ Hocheimer	„ 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior ...Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale „ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry „ 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate „ 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate „ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine „ 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine „ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale „ 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice „ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0	...
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule ...Rs. 35
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule „ 22
Cognac, Pale, White capsule „ 28
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality „ 21
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality „ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish „ 21
„ „ Scotch „ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) „ 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
MEDOC (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC (Bounevialle and Sibille, Breakfast Claret)	„	10 0	...
CHATEAU LAROSE (Bounevialle and Sibille. Dinner Wine)	„	14 0	...
BRANDY.			
HENNESSY'S, 3 Stars	„	29 0	...
Do 2 do	„	24 0	...
Do 1 do	„	21 0	...
MARTELL'S	„	20 0	...
BEER.			
BASS'S BEER (bottled by Stone)	„	5 8	4 0
T NNENT'S BEER	„	5 0	3 4
PORTER.			
GUINNESS'	„	5 0	3 8
TENNENT'S	„	5 0	3 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	„	12 0	6 8
ABSINTHE, Pernod Fils	„	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE, Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system, patented	„	30 0	16 0
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	„	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	„	15 8	...

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

JUST RECEIVED, via the Suez Canal, from the well known ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX:—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FROUSAC VIEUX (full flavoured wine)	„	15 0	8 0
COGNAC, Fine Champagne	„	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	„	21	...
Do. Bois (many years in wood)	„	19	...
Do. Old	„	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.
Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM
may be quickly relieved by wearing
SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,
A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.
Undervests ...each Rs. 8 0
Socks ...per pair „ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding ...per oz. „ 1 8
D. S. KEMP & Co.
5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ...12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) ...12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospital and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

HARMONIUMS.

During the Monsoon Season SOUNDY & Co. will give a deduction of
20 PER CENT. FOR CASH PREPAYMENT
on their Catalogue Prices of Harmoniums.

SOUNDY & Co. having at present a large selection of the above Instruments of every description,
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850
and wishing to clear off their present stock, so as to make room for next Season's Consignments, they beg leave to offer these fine Instruments on the abovementioned terms.

Catalogues to be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASEREI'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and unadulterated and the first expression of the best Grapes.

The following are the reduced rates for cash with order:—

FINE FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET.
Excellent quality mellowed character. [illegible] per dozen ... [illegible]

St. JULI[illegible]
A fine Wine, soft and of fu[illegible] per dozen ... [illegible]

MA[illegible]
A choice expressi[illegible] recommended.

S[illegible]
GO[illegible]
A rich and luscious [illegible]

FINE SHERRY.
A wholesome, invigorating Tonic Wine. Black Capsule per dozen ...Rs. 22 0

EAST INDIA SHERRY.
Double voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen ...Rs. 26 0

BRANDIES.

KLASEREI'S FINE COGNAC ...Rs. 20 0
—— RUBY BROWN BRANDY „ 20 0
—— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY „ 20 0
—— VIEUX COGNAC „ 30 0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASEREI'S FLASK BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the twelfth part of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks ... [illegible] 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders; Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

	Rs.
"The Complete Cabinet," Oak or Mahogany	44
Do. do. in beautifully Figured Black Walnut.	52
"The New Despatch Cabinet," in Polished Oak	24
"The Registered Stationery Cabinet," Polished Solid Mahogany, with Patent Lock	45
Solid Stationery Case, in Polished Oak	18
The New Library Stationery Cabinet, in Walnut, Oak or Mahogany	26
"Portable Secretaires, Combined Book Case, Stationery Case and Writing Desk, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books.	45
"Enlarged Secretaire," for Office use, in Oak Wood, and fitted with four Books	60
Everybody's Secretaire do. do.	30

MISCELLANIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

	Rs.		Rs.
Pen Cleaners from	1	to	2
Pen Racks do.	1	to	2
Bronze Metal Paper Weights, from	10 as.	to	1
Call Bells, various patterns, bronzed and lacquered	2-8	and	3
Date Racks	1	to	5
Date Boxes, new patent in Mahogany with rollers. small	2	large	3
Letter Clips, various patterns	8 as.	to	2
Strong boxes of various patterns and sizes	2	to	5
Portable Indian Postage Weigher, in German silver	4		
Quill Pen-making Machines, Ebony Handles	4		
Do. do. Ivory do. from	6	to	8

FINE ARTS.

Soundy & Co. invite attention to their Collection, comprising a splendid selection of

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Exquisitely tinted, from subject paintings of the old and modern Artists, coloured in exact imitation of the originals. These works are of the finest specimens procurable and are well worthy of inspection. They may be had without frames, handsomely mounted on Card Board or framed in a variety of handsome styles.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c. Rs.

The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½) ... 100

The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7) ... 100

The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c. ... 84

The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writting slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches ... 84

The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles ... 40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:— Rs.

In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia ... from 18

The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted ... 18

THE ELGIN WRITING CASE ... Cash price 20

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Cases ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock ... 30

TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks ... 36

LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation ... 52

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock ... 30

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco ... 21

TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock ... 10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.
For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather ... each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen ... each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	58
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	8

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET very dull. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	—
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	575
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	145
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	310
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
3,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	118
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,590
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
2,750	2,000	2,0??	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,005
4,000	2,000	1,40?	Nil	Port Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	510
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	540
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,500
150	8,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,600
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	950
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	335
125	2,500	all	150*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	850

*Per share for the half-year.

[redacted]

CALCUTTA.—27TH JULY 1870.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities, very little done.—

4 per cents, small amounts, at Rs. 97-4, or 2-12 discount.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-4.

5½ per cents, small amounts, at Rs. 114-0.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,380, exclusive of the dividend.

National Bank shares, yesterday, at Rs. 129 and 130.

Agra Bank, A shares, at Rs. 110.

Allahabad Bank shares, at Rs. 100.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Napier, Lieutenant, Bengal Army, on duty, from England.
Mangles, Lieutenant, 28th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Atkinson, Ensign, 8th King's Regiment, on medical certificate, from Nusseerabad.
McPherson, Major, Unattached, on promotion, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 31.

Moore, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Simla.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, July 27.)

Mr. Edwin Felix Thomas Atkinson, Judge of the Small Cause Court and Subordinate Judge of Allahabad, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 7th July.

Mr. Joseph Smith, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Shahjehanpore, two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 8th August.

Mr. Charles James Lyall, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Allahabad, privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 19th September.

Mr. James Simon Mackintosh, Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Ghazeepore, is appointed a Justice of the Peace in the territories of the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. David Thomas Roberts, Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Ghazeepore, is appointed a Justice of the Peace in the territories of the North-Western Provinces

Mr. William Charles Turner, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of that district, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Henry George Keene, or until further orders.

Mr. David John Walsh, officiating Garrison Surgeon of Chunar, to officiate in Civil medical charge of that station, with effect from the 2nd March last.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Mr. E J. Martin, Executive Engineer, Delhi District State Railway. Mr. G. H. Tait will receive charge of Mr. Martin's duties during his absence.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 27.)

Mr. William Erskine Ward, M.A., to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, in the Second Grade.

Mr. Henry Fitzmaurice John Kean to officiate temporarily, as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, in the First Grade.

Mr. John Foster Stevens to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gya, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Henry Fitzmaurice John Kean, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep is re-appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Bograh, in the First Grade, with effect from the 8th instant.

Mr. Thomas Frank Bignold, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bograh, leave for one month.

Mr. Alexander Smith, Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the date on which he made over charge of his office to his successor, to enable him to proceed on furlough from Bombay.

Mr. Andrew George Wilson, Assistant Commissioner of Burhee, Hazareebaugh, for two years.

Mr. George Edward Makgill, Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, for one year.

Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep is allowed subsidiary leave from the 8th instant, for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to return to duty.

Lieutenant John Butler, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, for three months, making over charge of the district to Mr. A. H. James.

Mr. Francis William Rice Cowley, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, for one month and twenty-three days, from the 16th September next.

Mr. John C. Chapman, Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances of Chupra, for fifteen months.

The orders of the 21st June appointing Mr. Thomas Norman to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rungpore are cancelled.

Dr. William Day Stewart to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon Major Andrew Fleming, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Levlin Fox to officiate, until further orders, as medical officer of Pooree.

Mr. S. J. Manook, medical officer of Singbhoom, leave for three months from the 6th August.

Mr. R. L. Locke, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Upper Assam Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. H. Dewes, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Ramghur Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Darjeeling Division, of which he assumed charge on the 7th July.

Mr. E. Mansfield, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, late Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Dacca Division.

Lieutenant F. Firebrace, R.E., Officiating Assistant Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Lieutenant W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, during the absence of Lieutenant Firebrace, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom.p.to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 18s. 3d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 15s. 0d. „
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. „
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Hongkong, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Janet Cowan	Cuthbert	Calcutta.
	Armenian	Mathewson	Calcutta.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
31	Futteh Allum	Nacoda	Calcutta via Alleppie.

The steamer Delhi, to Aden and Suez, began to load on Saturday last.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
28	Shah Jehan	Nacoda	Jedda, June 9.
	Himalaya (s)	Atkinson	Bombay, July 5.
27	Collingwood (s)	Bray	Liverpool, June 8.
	City of Berlin	Muir	Bombay, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
26	Compta	....	....
	Altcar	....	....
27	Rangoon (s)	....	....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
25	Brisbane	....	London.
26	Mofussilite	....	London.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on August 3 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 3 and 31, September 28, October 27, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on August 3 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

[By the B. I S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on July 30; August 13, 27; September 10, 26; October 10, 24; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on August 6, 20; September 3, 17; October 3, 17, 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CANDY—July 20th, at Mooltan, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J. Candy, M.D., of a daughter.

KIRBY—July 26th, at Poona, the wife of Colonel W. H. Kirby, Adjutant General, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

SMYTH—July 18th, at Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of C. G. [redacted]

DEATH.

DARLING—July 21st, at Calicut, Walter Merrall, son of Robert Darling, Esq., aged 25 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1870.

IT is greatly to be regretted that the Government Resolution did not more decisively sanction the recommendations of the Committee appointed to report on a variety of matters springing out of the transfer of the Elphinstone property to the State, and mainly, as we understand the reference, on the course which should be pursued for the purpose of obtaining the greatest advantages out of the several estates now in the hands of the executive. The object of the Government should be, and no doubt is, to provide, as quickly as the available means will permit, the largest accommodation for trade. We presume that the formation of a Port Trust of the ordinary kind is a foregone conclusion, and we presume also that Government, under the dominion of prevailing ideas, hold that the evils certain to spring from it will be more than counterbalanced by the satisfaction afforded to the gentlemen nominated to seats on the Board. It is, therefore, useless to argue against an institution unsuited to the circumstances of this island. But as a long time must elapse before the Trust can be established in working order, the Government, holding in the meantime authority uncontrolled by an useless Board, had the opportunity of acting on their own responsibility, the opportunity of showing what they could do. What they have done amounts, in effect, to a shirking of responsibility, and to the adoption of a medium course. The Elphinstone Company had laid down ready to their hands the bases of a great plan. Let us suppose that Government had not bought the property, and that the Company had readily found the money required to carry their great design to completion. What would have happened? This: that while rival engineers were debating the merits of schemes for Mody Bay, the matured plans of the Elphinstone Company, steadily supervised by a single and competent mind, would have been gradually, but surely, carried forward and finished; and by the time the arrangements for Mody Bay were sanctioned and commenced, sea-going steamers would have been visible in the docks and basins of the Elphinstone Company. That is what would probably have occurred had not Government stepped in to purchase this vast reclamation. The effect of the purchase is to make the progress of the Elphinstone dependent upon the decision that may be arrived at respecting Mody Bay. The Committee, after referring to the rivalry of the sites, and saying that the discussion might have been protracted to the present time, remark with great point, that "fortunately for Bombay, the Elphinstone Company, by its action, has made the discussion unnecessary"—we regret that the Government does not think so. The Committee continue: "What is the position now? Mody Bay was commenced years before the Elphinstone, but as yet, the works are not far advanced; the reclamation which has been done, has neither roads, nor drains, nor railway communication, nor traffic. There is even no general design or project, much less working drawings, and there is not sufficient information to enable the design or working drawings to be matured. On the other hand, the Elphinstone scheme is matured, the works have been carried on under a settled plan, and are now far advanced. The land estate, with sidings for both railways in operation, and ten miles of roads and drains, and building sites covering an area of 450,000 square yards will be completed within a few months. The Nicol Basin and Carnac Bunder forming part of the Dock Estate have been completed the past two or three years, it is the only bunder in Bombay which has a frontage available at all states of the tide to barges, it is the point of arrival and departure for the Ferry steamers, and for the reliefs; and already affords better and more extensive accommodation to traffic by rail and sea than all the other bunders of the Port put together." They go on to point out that there is trade enough to warrant the commencement of works on both sites, but that, even if there were abundant funds, "the plans for Mody Bay are not ready"—a very strong fact when set against the other fact that the plans for the Elphinstone property are ready. General Tremenheere generously admits that "the sole advantage possessed by the Elphinstone property, as a site for docks, is that the scheme has been matured." But what an immense advantage that is! Why has not the scheme for Mody Bay been matured? How comes it that the future of Mody Bay is still in the clouds? Existence is a great fact. We might say the sole advantage which this world possesses over any other is that it exists. We agree with the Committee that the energetic course taken by the Elphinstone Company has rendered the discussion unnecessary, and we wish it had rendered the discussion impossible, or rendered it possible to work on the Elphinstone and discuss the rival advantages of the two sites in the offices of the D. P. W. That would have been a most satisfactory division of labour. We entirely agree with the Committee that "discussion as to which site should have the preference means delay" and that "it will be a national (?) misfortune, and a great disappointment to the public of Bombay, if the result of the transfer be delay instead of progress." The Government have decided to promote the misfortune and create the disappointment; all in good faith of course, and with the best intent, but those considerations do not make the misfortune less severe, nor the disappointment less bitter. If we reap this first-fruit from a Committee wherein the minority of one to three is allowed to prevail, what a crop we shall get from a Port Trust, many-headed and much divided? We cannot help thinking that Government have made a great mistake in not following the excellent example of the Elphinstone Company. It is a case of big-Indians and little-Indians over again. Perhaps the Colaba Company will be next to show Government the way.

THE Emperor is now at the seat of war. He arrived at Metz on Friday. It may be presumed that the prologue of skirmishes is now about over. Metz is close to a part of the frontier where skirmishing has been going on somewhat briskly. Forbach, mentioned in the telegrams a day or two ago, is not far east of Metz, and communicates with it by rail. On the east side of Forbach is Sarrebrück, situated as its names implies on the Sarre. Northward from Metz the rail runs to Thionville and Luxembourg, southward to Nancy, whence a line strikes eastward to Strasbourg. At present the indications are that the tug of war is to come at the northern part of the frontier, the part where the Rhine is *not* the boundary. But we cannot be confident till we know something of the whereabouts of the two armies. The Emperor's proclamation to the army is significant. He looks for a "long and severe" struggle. If he were at all confident of success he would not be likely to depress the spirits of his soldiers by such an anticipation. The fortifications of Paris are being "repaired and strengthened"—a precaution which simple caution dictates, no matter what result may be expected.

THE East Indian Railway is likely to open the Chord Line to the public on 1st October.

WE are sorry to hear that Sir Donald McLeod is ill. He has been staying at Dalhousie, in the Punjab.

THE Government of India is said to be about to issue a complete code of rules for guidance when cholera breaks out.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India intends, during the ensuing cold weather, to inspect Assam and the N. E. Frontier.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Srinugger on the 22nd July on his journey back to Murree, which station he was expected to reach on the 28th.

POONA has had abundant rain and "hopes there will be a break shortly." According to the "Observer" there has not been such a fall known within the last ten years.

THE Calcutta papers mention that, in the event of Mr. A. M. Monteath proceeding on furlough next cold weather, Mr. Hogg will act as Director General of the Post Office.

THE Maharaja of Cashmere has given Rs. 31,000 to found a memorial to Sir Donald McLeod, who has expressed a wish to found with it a Sanskrit fellowship in the Punjab University College.

MR. FORSYTH has pushed on his way towards Yarkand. It is now understood that the stories about disturbances having arisen in Yarkand were perfect fabrications intended to prevent the expedition from proceeding.

THE "Pioneer" reports more indigo troubles in Tipperah;—cases between planter and ryot getting too numerous to be pleasant;—extra police quarters on the villages, and a special officer deputed to settle differences on the spot.

THE English papers represent the Hindoo reformer, Kesheb Chunder Sen, as much improved in health. He was laid up from vertigo, owing to over mental exertion, and had to abstain from study for a time. Amongst the Baboo's eccentricities in England, not the least was exhibited at one of the Unitarian Chapels at Bristol, where he offered up a prayer for the soul of Rammohun Roy.

Our readers have already had an opportunity of criticising the German addresses published in Bombay and Calcutta. We now give the Madras one, which has been sent to the local press by Mr. F. Doderett:—

"To my countrymen, and all who sympathize with the German nation.

A most unjust war having been forced on our country by France, I am bold enough to appeal to you for subscriptions to aid those in Fatherland who are by this time perhaps fatherless, widows, or hopelessly wounded. I am prepared, until some one else comes forward, to receive subscriptions and to remit the money to Bombay. Names of donors will be published weekly.

God be with us in this struggle."

A CIRCULAR, we learn from the "Indian Daily News," has recently been issued by the Government of India extending the rules regarding the insolvency of assistants, clerks, and writers, which have hitherto been in force in the judicial branch of the public service only, to all other departments. Heads of departments are required, on the first intimation of the circumstance of any of their assistants or clerks having filed his application in insolvency, to suspend him at once, pending the decision of the Government. The heads of public offices are also required to see that the amount of pay drawn by each assistant, clerk, or writer is paid to him in full, and that no monetary transactions are carried on in the office.

THE Law Member of Council is engaged, the "Friend of India" believes, on two great works—a supplement to the Penal Code and a scheme for reforming the judicial establishments of the country. "In the present Code there is no punishment for manslaughter by negligence, nor for seditious language, nor for treasonable conspiracy. It is a fact that Sir Barnes Peacock simply forgot the clause about sedition and that it was left out of the Code by mistake. The Legislative Department has also drawn a Bankruptcy Bill, which has been so long wanted. The Minute on judicial establishments promises to be a remarkable treatise, if all that we hear of it be true. It will comprise the whole subject of the separation of the service into judicial and executive, and the system of civil and criminal procedure. Sir W. Grey's proposals are thus being dealt with."

AN old story has turned up in a corner of a London paper. It is told as follows:—

"A clerk in the employ of the East India Company recently penned the following lines to his official superior:—'Honoured sir, I humbly beg you will excuse my not attending office this date, cause I got a boil as per margin.' In the margin of the letter a sketch of the boil was drawn out, and the writer went on to say, 'The breadth of paper being short, I have planned the boil small; but it is double the size.'"

Hereupon a correspondent, jealous perhaps of the reputation of John Company, writes to the Editor:—

SIR,—In your issue of this day you give an anecdote of an apology for absence from office on the ground of suffering from a "boil, as per margin," as having been sent in by a clerk in the employment of the East India Company. I regret to see a good tale spoiled by giving it a wrong, and let us hope impossible, *venue*. It was actually written as stated, but by a Bengalee baboo in the Oriental Bank of Calcutta, not by a clerk in the India Office.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO SAW THE ORIGINAL LETTER.

July 5.

WE learn from Shanghai that Mr. Barnard has been suspended from practising as a barrister in H. B. M. Consular Court there. Mr. Barnard was once a shining light in Bombay, and since he went to China has succeeded in keeping his name almost continuously before the public. A valourous man he is, just wanting a little in discretion, and hence the decree that he must "shut up." The "Japan Mail" thus draws up the indictment:—

"He has set at defiance that authority which as a lawyer he should have known was essential to the well-being of society; he has outraged those traditions which constitute the unwritten law of the profession he has disgraced; he has disregarded the obligations of civilized life and the customs which well regulated feelings impose, until the patience he has so long mocked has become exhausted, and the punishment he has so long deserved has fallen upon him. So little has he ever seemed aware of his danger, so distorted are his views of the light in which he was held by his superiors and by society, that while under the very axe, he gave what could only prove the signal for his own execution. His late advertisement in a local paper, which, with scarcely a decent wrapping round it, contained a charge against H. B. M. Consul, couched in the only formula known to Mr. Barnard when his views differ from those of others, filled up the measure of his offences, and he thus became his own executioner."

Perhaps Mr. Barnard will yet find a welcome and a home in the Australian Colonies or San Francisco.

MR. HECTOR, who has been agent in Bombay for the Bank of Bengal from the commencement, goes home sick, we are sorry to hear, by the mail steamer on Wednesday morning. We owe the Bank of Bengal no more good-will than ever for establishing an agency in Bombay, which we could have done very well without. But if they were to have an agency here, we must say they were lucky to have such an agent. Mr. Hector came amongst us about three years ago when there was a very strong feeling in the community against his mission, and it was difficult to divert part of the feeling from himself. It is due to him, however, to say that he has diverted it. Mr. Hector, we hope, leaves Bombay only for a time. He has done the Bank of Bengal more service here than Calcutta people or even the Bank people themselves, we suspect, are aware. Of course they cannot be ignorant how large a share of their dividend he has contributed,—the more's the pity, because Bombay ought to have had all this to itself. But as to Mr. Hector, we shall be glad to see him again amongst us soon,—the sooner the better. No one has had any business to do with him who has not been pleased. But Mr. Hector is more than a mere bank agent or banker. He is a skilful and thoughtful financier and economist, as those who know him personally or by his writings are well aware, though his modest carriage and retiring disposition must have kept this concealed from many. We hope therefore to see him soon in some better place than in the agency of the Bank of Bengal in Bombay, after which we don't much care where the Bank of Bengal goes—or at least the Bombay agency. We don't wish the Bank of Bengal any particular harm. Only we don't want it here.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

THE NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, 28TH JULY.

The Emperor Napoleon left this morning direct for the seat of war.

The Prussian journals continue to reproach England for the character of her neutrality and for becoming an arsenal for France.

In the House of Lords last night, Earl Granville detailed the negotiations which preceded the declaration of war. England, he said, first proposed to King William to make a declaration renouncing the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern and referring the question to England as a mediator. Both parties rejected this, and then she proposed a Conference, which was rejected by France. Prussia also did not accept this proposal.

Each party had since the outbreak of hostilities remonstrated with England for favouring the opposite side. This, he said, proved England's fairness.

Earl Granville declined to state what might be England's duty should certain eventualities occur. In the meantime he promised a dignified impartiality.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS.

LONDON, 29TH JULY.

The *"Official" ["Journal Officiel"?] publishes a despatch from Count Bismarck to Count Bernstorff detailing the overtures repeatedly made by France for mutual aggrandisement.

The fortifications of Paris are being repaired and strengthened.

Skirmishing on the frontier continues.

It is notified that French merchant vessels will not be subject to capture by the German fleet.

* Repetition called for.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Cup:—

Rideralite .... 1.
Champion .... 2.
Slate .... 3.

By British Indian Cable.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE ARMY.

PARIS, 29TH JULY, AFT.

The Emperor has arrived at Metz.

His Majesty's proclamation to the army acknowledges the strength of the enemy, and says the war will be long and severe, because the scene of operations is full of fortresses. He nevertheless relies on the bravery of the troops, and declares that "faith, liberty, and civilisation depend on our success."

DESPATCH OF THE DUC DE GRAMMONT.

PARIS, 29TH JULY, EVENING.

A despatch of the Duc de Grammont has been published here attributing to Prussia the initiative in all the propositions that have been made. He affirms that in a similar secret treaty Prussia in 1865-1866 suggested to France to aggrandise herself by annexing all French speaking countries.

The treaty, the Duke states, although in the handwriting of Count Benedetti, was dictated by Count Bismarck.

The French fleet was off Copenhagen to-day.

NEUTRALITY OF ENGLAND.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

LONDON, 30TH JULY, NOON.

The English Press unanimously urge the observance of a rigid armed neutrality.

Government are taking precautionary Naval and Military measures and have asked authority to convoke Parliament at a week's notice.

No fighting between the French and Prussian troops took place yesterday.

There is the greatest enthusiasm in Germany regarding the war, and enormous subscriptions have been raised.

THE INDIAN FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, 29TH JULY, NOON.

In the House of Lords last night the Duke of Argyll in a thin house made his annual Financial Statement.

His Grace stated that the surplus for the year 1869-1870 would probably amount to £140,000, the total ordinary revenue being 47½ millions sterling. He acquitted Sir Richard Temple of blame for his miscalculations, on account of the habitual uncertainty of the Indian Budget and the difficulty of Indian finances. There was an error of £200,000 or £300,000 made in the India Office. The European war had affected monetary securities and frustrated all hopes of reducing the interest on debts.

Adverting to the question of barracks the Duke was of opinion that it would be better not to finish them, at least as regards the Upper Provinces, and he thought that barracks of one storey only should be built. He had consented to the increase in the salt tax with great reluctance, and regretted the necessity of an income tax of 3⅛ per cent. in a time of profound peace. His Grace admitted that there was an element of injustice in the tax because it was levied on traders and professionals whilst landowners were exempt. He could not however see why the tax should not be a permanent institution in Indian finances when kept within reasonable limits.

Referring to the army the Duke stated that a saving of half a million had been effected. Earl Mayo had proposed a further saving by the reduction of the native army, but certain differences of opinion into which he felt inexperienced to enter had arisen between Earl Mayo and the Home Government relative to the mode of carrying out the proposal.

His Grace hoped to make some arrangement relative to obtaining local assistance for public works, and then alluded to the continued resistance of the Governor (Lieutenant-Governor) of Bengal to the proposal of the Home Government. His Grace had sent a despatch expressing his opinion that there was nothing whatever in the Permanent Settlement or in the promises of Lord Cornwallis which disentitled the Government of India from throwing upon local resources the expenditure necessary for local purposes. He regretted that he had been opposed by some of the oldest Members of Council, and he had only secured the approval of his despatch by a narrow majority.

The Duke concluded his Statement by propounding a plan for a Government College of Civil Engineers in this country (England) open for public competitions, where young men would receive a scientific training to enable them to plan and superintend public works.

In the course of his speech His Grace highly eulogised the zeal and unsparing devotion of Earl Mayo.

The Marquis of Salisbury in reply regarded the Financial Statement as satisfactory on the whole, but he lamented the chronic defects and uncertainty of Indian Finances. He thought it would be better to estimate the revenue at the lowest, and the expenditure at the highest, figure and to go to a public creditor when necessary to meet a deficiency.

Lord Lawrence defended the erection of barracks, and approved the income-tax, but recommended Government to borrow money for extraordinary and reproductive works. He alluded to certain items of expenditure at Home, in China, and elsewhere, which, His Lordship thought, were unfairly charged against Indian revenue, and thereby engendered dissatisfaction.

The discussion then closed.

By Indo European Telegraph.

THE SUPERSESSION OF BRITISH BY INDIAN COLONELS.

LONDON, 30TH JULY.

The report of the Committee of Enquiry into the supersession of British by Indian Colonels has been published. It recommends that further action under the warrant of 1864 as affecting promotion to the rank of Major-General should immediately cease and that in the amalgamated list of Colonels formed from the British Staff Corps and the Indian Local List promotions to the rank of Major-General should be made by seniority according to the dates of the Colonels' commissions from the amalgamation list.

(By British Indian Cable.)

THE OUTWARD INDIAN MAIL.

ADEN, 30TH JULY.

The Baroda with the outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay to-day at 2 P.M.

By Indian Telegraph.

PORT CANNING COMPANY.

CALCUTTA, 30TH JULY.

The meeting of the Port Canning Company took place to-day, but nothing was done. A resolution was passed adjourning the meeting until Monday, the 15th August.

A member of the "Reconstruction Committee" disclaimed any connection with the scheme.

ANOTHER ARREST IN CONNECTION WITH THE AURORA FRAUDS.

IT will be seen from the statement by Elmstone and Whitwell, read before the High Court on Saturday, and which we publish in another column, that a native cotton merchant named Jaitha Vollubjee is alleged by them to have been concerned in the conspiracy to destroy the ship Aurora and defraud the underwriters. Soon after the statement was read an information laid by the underwriters before the Chief Magistrate charging Jaitha with conspiring with Elmstone, Whitwell, Harriott and Marks for the destruction of the Aurora, and also with cheating, conspiring and attempting to cheat. A warrant was granted by the Magistrate, and Jaitha was apprehended on Saturday afternoon.

COURT MARTIAL AT BOMBAY.

DISMISSAL OF COMMANDER GOOLD.

ON Friday, a court martial, which had lasted for three days, was concluded on board H. M. S. Forte, the flagship of Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, at present lying in Bombay Harbour. The Forte had come from Trincomalee to Bombay for the purpose of holding the court, under orders by telegraph from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, as to the conduct of Commander W. H. Goold, then in charge of the flagship, in awarding punishment to a man on board whilst the ship was lying at Colombo in April last and during the absence of the Commodore in company with H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh at the elephant kraal. The court martial opened on Wednesday morning, and the members thereof were Captain C. T. Curme, Commander of H. M. Troopship Euphrates (President), Captain S. Douglas, Commander of H. M. Troopship Malabar; Captain J. C. Wells, Commander of H. M. S. Nymphe; Lieutenant J. B. Warren, H. M. S. Forte; and Lieutenant E. D. Law, H. M. Troopship Malabar. H. H. Wyatt, Esq., Secretary to the Commodore, officiated as Deputy Judge Advocate. The Commodore, Sir Leopold Heath, was the prosecutor. The charge was to the following effect: "That he, the said W. H. Goold, Commander belonging to H. M. S. Forte, then being a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act of 1866, did on or about the 11th day of April 1870, on board the said ship Forte, disobey the lawful commands of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in that he the said W. H. Goold, Commander, did cause Thomas O'Connor an able seaman of, and belonging to, H. M. S. Forte, to be punished with forty-eight lashes for 'mutinous and highly insubordinate conduct in refusing to carry out a punishment awarded' the said Thomas O'Connor having been at the time of committing the said offence in the first class for conduct, and the said 48 lashes having been inflicted within less than twelve hours from the completion of the punishment warrant." The court lasted throughout Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and lengthy evidence was adduced which, we do not publish for, however interesting it might be to the members of the Naval Service the details would be of but little interest to our general readers. The court martial, we shall only briefly report, gave a finding to the effect that, having deliberately weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charge, as well as the evidence and observations preferred by the prisoner in his defence, the court was of opinion that the charge was proved against Commander Goold, and they thereby adjudged him to be dismissed from H. M. S. Forte. Commander Goold was accordingly dismissed from H. M. S. Forte.

THE MASSACRE AT TIENTSIN.

BY the China mail which came in yesterday we got the following details. About Pekin there were only rumours—the rumours already reported—and confirmation was required:—

THE CAUSES.

TIENTSIN, June 21st.—For several days past, very great excitement has existed in the city and suburbs, in consequence of strange rumours current in regard to certain extraordinary proceedings on the part of the Roman Catholic priests and sisters of charity, at the Teen-choo-tang, where the priests reside, and at the Ying-tsze-tang, where the sisters of charity reside.

It is now well known to the foreign residents in China, that it has become the practice, since China was opened to foreigners by the Peking treaties, for the Roman Catholic priests and sisters of charity to receive, at their mission stations, destitute Chinese children, both male and female, to rear up as Roman Catholics; and it has been latterly stated here, that the priests and sisters employ Chinese to travel through the country to collect children, paying these employés so much a head for each child delivered at the mission station.

Some of your readers may also be aware that there is a class of men in China, called Kwaetsze, who follow the trade of kidnapping children, for the purpose of selling the females to the brothels, and the males to the play actors. During the last few days, two men, if not more, have been caught, having in their possession some little children, regarding whom they could not give a satisfactory account. Respecting themselves, they said they were Roman Catholics, and were employed from time to time in collecting children for the missions; and in proof of their being Roman Catholics they shewed the cross at their breasts, and repeated the forms of the Roman Church as taught them by the foreign priests. I suspect, however, that their statements were not totally true, and that they were really carrying on two trades—collecting children for the Roman Catholic missions, and kidnapping children for the brothels; but considered it advisable, when seized, to assume totally the position of employés of the Roman Catholic priests and sisters of charity. There is no doubt that the system pursued by the priests, of paying Chinese for collecting children, could only lead to irregularities in getting possession of them.

To complicate matters, it would appear, from the impressions abroad, that there has been a great mortality amongst the children, both at the Teen-choo-tang and at the Ying-tsze-tang, during most of this spring; and some of the Chinese inhabitants residing near these places, having seen, every now and then, coffins leaving the missions for the burial ground, various surmises sprang up as to the cause of the deaths. The rumour having got current that the priests and sisters had destroyed the children for the sake of getting their eyes, some people proceeded at night to the burial ground and dug up the coffins; and rumour declares that they found two or three bodies in the coffins, the eyes of which had been extracted. No foreigner would believe for a moment that the priests or the sisters, themselves, would be guilty of such an act; still, the mass of the Chinese people actually credit this, and the consequence is that there is now a bitter feeling of animosity on the part of the people of Tientsin, against both the Roman Catholic priests and sisters of charity. Yesterday, it was really dangerous for a foreigner, who was a stranger to the people, to walk through the streets of this city. I am told told that even Dr. Fraser, who had been at the hospital of the sisters of charity, was obliged to fly home to the settlement, the manner of the people being of such a threatening character. I have not heard that any of the foreign mercantile people were interfered with in the smallest way. The people of the city appear to hate only the missionary class. The present state of affairs at Tientsin does not speak favorably as to the measures the priests have pursued to propagate the morality of Christ amongst the Chinese people, the result clearly shewing that there has been something extremely rotten in their system, as the Chinese people cannot distinguish their followers from kidnappers for brothels, and ruffians of that class.—*North China Herald*, June 30.

THE MASSACRE.

The irritation which has been brewing at Tientsin, in regard to the kidnapping of children, seems at length to have reached a climax. When the steamer Dragon left Tientsin the people were openly declaring that the French cathedral should be burned down, and foreigners exterminated, in consequence of the accusation brought against them of being concerned in this traffic; and a special courier, despatched to overtake the steamer at Taku, brought news that this threat had been so far fulfilled that the French consulate and the French cathedral were in flames, and that the French Consul, the sisters of mercy, and several Frenchmen had been murdered by an excited mob. H. B. M. Consul was actively engaged in collecting the residents, who had to rely on themselves for defence, in case the excitement spread—there being no man-of-war in port. An urgent call was despatched by the same opportunity to H. M. gunboat Opossum, then lying at Chefoo, and that vessel left for Tientsin on the evening of the 23rd instant, directly the news arrived. The Dwarf also was sent up from Shanghai, directly the news reached this port, and H.I.M. gun-boat Flamme left on the following day. Messrs. Russell & Co. having generously offered to convey, in their steamer Shantung, any additional force which could be mustered here, we are glad to learn that ten men detailed from the English and five from the French Police Force also left in her, on the 27th; so that there will soon be a sufficient force on the spot, to protect the residents from further outrage—if the harm have not been done before help can arrive. For, though it is against missionaries that the rage of the people seems directed, there is always danger that they may go beyond their first design, and attack foreigners generally, in their excitement. Even residents in Peking are not free from danger; the news of what has been done at Tientsin may cause a similar outbreak at the capital, where foreigners are still more isolated. We shall look, therefore, with much anxiety for further information. In the meantime there is a clear lesson to be learned—that no port in China ought to be without a protecting gun-boat. It is doubtless more pleasant, in Japan; but a pleasant station is not the first point which the Admiral should consider. By the departure of the Dwarf, we are left, ourselves, without a British war-vessel, in a port, where—save at Calcutta and Bombay—British interests are largest, east of the Cape. The Zebra, however, may be expected from Nagasaki, immediately after a summons can be conveyed to her; and we are fortunate, in the meantime, in the presence of the French steamers Aspic and Scorpion. The opportunity, moreover, has been taken to revive the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, so that we may not be without organisation, in case of danger; though we hope there is little fear of the excitement spreading so far south.—*N. C. Herald*, June 30.

THE LATEST.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE, HONGKONG, 4 A.M., July 7.

Up to this time, only five hours before the closing of the homeward mail, no further particulars of the Tientsin massacre have reached us.

No regular steamer is due from Shanghai, but we have not the slightest doubt that a steamer is there with steam up ready to start for Hongkong immediately on receipt of news from Tientsin. The suspense in which we are at present kept is very painful. Either the Manchu or the Appin should have reached Shanghai before the departure of the Sunda with the mails. The probability we fear is that both were kept at Tientsin to afford protection to the foreigners who had not been murdered, and it is fervently to be hoped that they will be able to maintain their position until assistance reaches them. It is needless to say that great excitement prevails in Hongkong, and that the preparations which are being made by our military and naval authorities for active work, should necessity arise, meets with the unqualified approbation of men of all nationalities, not excepting even the Chinese.

A military force from the garrison of Hongkong is under orders to proceed at a moment's notice to the scene of the disturbances in the north. The force will consist of 200 men of H. M.'s 75th Regiment, 300 men of the 29th M. N. I., two batteries of Royal artillery, and a small detachment of the Commissariat Staff Corps. An English gunboat left this morning (6th) for Shanghai. Colonel Gore, it is said, has volunteered to command the troops; and Captain Sexton, R.A., will be commander of the artillery batteries.

From private sources we learn that M. Fontanier (French Consul at Tientsin) is unmarried; but the fact that a gentleman named Thomasin, with wife and child, was staying at the Consulate may explain the rumour of a lady and child having been included in the indiscriminate slaughter. When the news reached Shanghai, Consul Medhurst at once despatched fifteen police from that port (ten English and five French) as a small quota of a protecting force. Private advices also confirm the previous rumours that great excitement prevailed at Nanking, and that great anxiety was felt at the probable issue of the movement there.

A rumour is in circulation here that the attacking Chinese, after their bloody operations had been got through at the French consulate, were on their way to the English Consul's residence, when they were intercepted by the Tartar General. This, however, is only a rumour, the origin of which is not easily accounted for.

French troops are expected to be brought up from Cochin China by the M. I. str. Peiho.

PROCLAMATIONS PUBLISHED AT CHINKEANG.

Proclamation issued by Wang, Chih Hsien of Tantu, in the Prefecture of Chinkeang. Dated 6th June, 1870.

Whereas it has been discovered by me that a number of vicious characters are going about in all directions, kidnapping children and young women, by stupefying them either through the medium of taste, in something they give them eat, or of vapour conveyed in tobacco they give them to smoke, thereby rendering them more easy subjects for abduction, the result of which is that they are cruelly murdered for the sake of procuring, in the case of males their eye-balls, livers and *testes*, and in that of females their breasts and privy parts, which are cut out to be made up, it is presumed, into some strange drug.

And as this is a matter for deep commiseration, the Chih Hsien has taken secret and vigilant measures for their apprehension, and it is his duty to issue this pressing notice, calling upon all classes not to allow their wives and children to run the risk of being kidnapped by going out at will; and any one who can procure the conviction of one of these kidnappers shall, without fail, receive a reward of 100 dollars. Let all obey with trembling. A necessary notice.

Public notice issued from the Yamen of the Chinkeang Taotai, June 15th, 1870.

Whereas of late, whenever young children have been kidnapped at various places along the river by means of stupefying drugs, it has always transpired, through the depositions taken from time to time by the local authorities that the culprits had taken passages in steamers and conveyed the children to Shanghai, where they were sold for the purpose of having their eyes scooped out, and their private parts cut off to be used in the preparation of mysterious drugs; a fact, alas, how lamentable; and whereas it is presumed that the captains and Chinese stewards, who traverse the rivers and coasts on board the steamers, are not wanting in benevolence and rectitude, a special appeal is hereby made to them to be careful in noting whether they have any passenger travelling without his family but having in his charge any young boys or girls, and, if he cannot give a good account of himself, while his appearance is clearly suspicious, to watch him, and lay private information at the Customs House on arrival in port. The Customs officials will thereupon seize the individual, and forward him to the Taotai for trial and punishment.

The merit of such an action will be great indeed. A respectful notice.

The latest phase of excitement there is an accusation against missionaries of animating paper images of gods, or devils as the case may be, and impelling these creations to disturb the general social equanimity of the populace.

MILITARY REDUCTIONS.

ALAS, for further military reductions and reforms All the proposals of the Government of India for reductions in the artillery have been sent back to Simla. The present Commander-in-Chief is not likely to take the same view as Sir W. Mansfield, and his recommendations are almost certain to be safer, in a military sense, than his versatile predecessor's. But a year has been lost already, and when the new opinions go home, Sir W. Mansfield may be consulted and will, of course support his own. Very much the same is true of the native army, on which we should have been now saving £300,000 a year, with increased efficiency, if the urgent suggestions of the Governments of India and Madras had been adopted. We trust Lord Mayo will see that there is now as little further delay as possible in sending home revised proposals.—*Friend of India*, July 28.

BHOOTAN.

TONGSO PENLOW, our *quondam* foe, is now Deb Rajah of Bhootan. Through a long series of treacheries, murders, and wars, he has reached the goal of his ambition. He is now rapidly consolidating his power, and is said to be the only man of ability who has held the office of Deb Rajah, since Deb Judhur's time, with whom we fought in 1773. By a curious coincidence Nekbo (for that is the Tongso Penlow's proper name) is now rebuilding the palace at Tassisudon, lately burnt to the ground, the original builder of which was Deb Judhur. Over 5,000 men are said to be at work on it. Nekbo seems anxious for the present to be friendly. He has appointed Colonel Haughton's interpreter to be resident agent of the Bhootea Government, in itself a great convenience, and requested the Commissioner to procure for him a binocular, a piebald horse, and some dies for coin, for which he promises to pay! We have no cause to dread a strong Government in Bhootan. All our quarrels with that State have been brought about by the unchecked insolence of its frontier Jungpens who defrauded their own Government and insulted ours, while we were never able to discover to what extent their action was approved of at head-quarters.—*Pioneer.*

JINJEERA POLITICS.

(*Pioneer*, July 28.)

WE have without much trouble quieted the island State of Jinjeera, have taken into our own hands the management of its affairs, have appointed officers to posts criminal and judicial, and have expelled the Seedee Sirdars and their bran-new Nawab. As we have done all this past undoing, it is now about time to enquire if we have had the law on our side. If any one with curiosity enough to survive the trouble will refer to the records of the Government of Bombay, No. 26 (new series), he will there find registered a treaty concluded in 1733 between the Governments of Bombay and Jinjeera. Now this treaty, as he will there read, was concluded *not* with any Nawab or Hubshee, but with the Seedee Sirdars. The seven seals of the seven Sirdars he will find affixed to it From this it is evident that in 1733 the Seedee Sirdars were the heads of the State, and as that treaty has not since been superseded, nor any change in the form of Government of Jinjeera been notified, the presumption is that they are so still. In therefore deposing a ruler, and placing his son on the throne, they did no more than they were entitled to do. The Hubshee, however, was a bad ruler—bad even for a native prince—and among his questionable transactions includes the murder of his wife. Would it not have been better to have left the Sirdars alone until the dispute at present on hand had been settled one way or another?

BOMBAY.

THE "INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE" for August is now ready.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Maclean, and twenty deck passengers.

KULLADGHEE.—The fall of rain in the above collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th July was favourable, and the sowing of khureef crops was completed. The other crops were in a flourishing state. The state of public health was good.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—On Saturday, in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Suteepursad Bhugwandeen and another, shopkeepers, were charged with having false weights in their possession without satisfactory excuse. They were fined five rupees each.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Friday night about 11 o'clock at Mombadevi in a Hindoo temple called Juggonath's Temple. Two fire-engines soon arrived at the spot, and by the exertions of the police the fire was put out in about half-an-hour. A portion of the premises of the temple was burnt.

SHOLAPORE.—The weather report of the Sholapore collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th July informs us that the sowing of the khureef crops had been commenced. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Khoormulla talooka, where fever prevailed to a slight extent.

TANNA—We are sorry to learn from the "Arunodaya," a Tanna Marathi newspaper, of the 31st July, that cholera has appeared, in that town and in the surrounding villages and that there have been several deaths. The writer calls upon the authorities to bestir themselves and thus save the lives of others. From the same source we learn that Tanna has had up to date nearly 70 inches of rain.

UNLICENSED SALE OF POISONS.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Champsee Khetsey, a grocer, was charged before Mr. Connon with selling nux vomica without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was fined twenty rupees.—Dawood Budroodeen was charged with a similar offence, and fined twenty rupees.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on the same day fined Bhima Kheraj and Veerjee Ramjee twenty rupees each for a similar offence.

FIRE ENGINES AT A FUNERAL.—On Saturday evening what appeared to be an alarming conflagration was observed from the Fort, in the direction of Girgaum. Not a few of our citizens turned out to ascertain the cause, the police were prompt as usual, and the Fire Brigade with the Fort engine was "immediately on the spot." But "love's labour" was lost; the lurid glare was not from a burning house nor from a godown on fire, the flames arose from the funeral pyre of a wealthy Hindoo gentleman which had been supplied with an unusual quantity of sandal-wood and ghee.

THE JESUITS IN BOMBAY.—Saturday's *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says—"To-morrow the Festival of St. Ignatius of Loyola, Founder of the Society of Jesus, will be celebrated throughout Christendom. Now for twelve years the sons of this great Patriarch have laboured on the Bombay Mission. What fruit has attended these labours we need not say. Though by no means as great as could be desired, still there is some fruit visible; and for this there is reason for thanksgiving, which, we feel conscious, the Catholics of this presidency owe to Heaven. No more fitting day, we think, in the course of the year, can be found for this Thanksgiving Festival, than the 31st July, which we venture to propose shall, to-morrow and henceforth with each returning year, be observed with particular devotion in this city and Vicariate."

STABBING.—On Saturday morning one Alumshaw stabbed with a knife Zoomanshaw Meerza Beg, a lascar, inflicting several serious wounds. The latter was soon carried to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where his deposition was taken before Nana Morojee, third Magistrate of Police. It appears that on the morning in question the two men went together to their work at the Carnac Bunder. When they arrived at the bunder the deponent left his companion to go to the place where he was to work that day. Soon afterwards the other followed him, and stabbed him with a knife in several parts of his body. A Hindoo, who was near them, caught hold of the prisoner, and called a sepoy, who took him in charge. Deponent could not assign any reason why his companion had stabbed him.

WHOLESALE CHEATING.—In the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, a Hindoo named Hemraj Heerjee appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and applied for a warrant against Nansey Dewraj, a broker, charging him with cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of several gold ornaments with diamonds, rubies, and pearls, of the aggregate value of Rs. 900, which the prisoner had taken on the pretence of showing them to a customer for sale, but had failed to return. One Budreenath Shunker applied for a warrant against the same man on a charge of cheating in respect of a ruby finger ring, of the value of Rs. 500. The man was also charged by one Pooja Damjee with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments of the

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value of Rs. 2,450, which had been given to him for sale. The Magistrate granted a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner, who, it appeared, had absconded from Bombay.

We are sorry to record the death, the other day, of a Parsee gentleman named Mr. Sorabjee Dossabhoy Subadar, a partner of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Deceased was only forty years of age, and was cut down after only two or three days' illness; and one of the most unfortunate features of the melancholy incident is that he came to this Colony only three months since with his wife and family.—*Overland China Mail* (Hongkong), July 7.

On Tuesday last, the eccentric individual who styles himself the Right Reverend Lord Emanuel Gordon, was brought by the police before the Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Evezard, for being found drunk and unable to take care of himself on the previous night. His Lordship in excuse for his offence said that Deccan rain was too much for him, and that to keep himself warm he had taken a glass or so extra. The Magistrate cautioned him, it being his first offence, and he would therefore let him go unpunished. His Lordship thanked the Magistrate and left the court. —*Poona Observer*, July 30.

The young Raja of Kolapore, "the distinguished stranger in the yellow turban," who attracted the hilarious shouts of the Oxford students, has risen from Indian prejudices to the platform of Western liberty and equality. He took his own provisions from India with the most upright intentions, but beyond the Isthmus the charm was broken. He could not bear the inferiority his custom imposed, and he now feeds like a rational creature, a man among men.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

PASSENGERS FROM CHINA, &c.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Travancore, Captain C. Eastley, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. Calman. From Galle—Mr. Downal and Mr. P. Luis. From Sydney—Dr. Luckes.

FALL OF A HOUSE—TWO LIVES LOST.

A house belonging to a Hindoo, and situated on Nowrojee Hill, fell on Friday evening, and two men were killed. On a crash being heard, the owner of the house immediately got out and raised an alarm. All the inmates of the house came out with the exception of two men, Byroo Crushna and Gunput Canjee, aged respectively forty and ten years, who were buried under the debris. When recovered they were quite dead. Four other men were more or less injured, and were sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 30th, 4-40 p.m.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

Galle, 31st, 9-28 p.m.—French Mail steamer Cambodge from Suez signalled this morning.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 31st July, 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 30th July, 12-40 p.m. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 30th July, 1-43 p.m.; via Turkey, 30th July, 8-40 p.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line interrupted near Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 30th July, 10 a.m.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 73, rainfall 25 cents.

Cannanore, 30th July, 10 a.m.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 74, barometer 29·910, rainfall 4 inches 59 cents.

Tuticorin, 30th July, 10 a.m.—Weather fair, wind strong south-west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·85.

Carwar, 30th July, 12 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·82, rainfall 15 cents.

Mangalore, 30th July, 12 p.m.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

Vingorla, 31st July, 10 a.m.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 17 cents.

Carwar, 31st July, 10 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·83, rainfall 18 cents.

Mangalore, 31st July, 12 p.m.—Weather rainy, thermometer 79.

Cannanore, 31st July, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·930, rainfall 3 inches 43 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—31st July, 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 30th July, 11 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 55 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th July, 9-30 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 44 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 30th July, 1-45 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours.

Via Turkey, 30th July, 8-40 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th July, 7-10 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 p.m. of the 30th to 9 p.m. of the 31st July is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	8	2	0	13
„ Calcutta	7	43	0	32
„ Galle	25	15	6	16

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

From 24th to 30th July 1870.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.	Mazagon. In.	Cts.
July 24 Sunday	0	32	0	27	0	21	0	42
„ 25 Monday	1	4	0	85	0	79	0	77
„ 26 Tuesday	0	28	0	22	0	29	0	37
„ 27 Wednesday	1	19	1	8	0	29	1	3
„ 28 Thursday	0	90	0	39	1	13	0	73
„ 29 Friday	0	34	0	39	0	66	0	20
„ 30 Saturday	0	25	0	15	0	18	0	25
For the week	4	32	3	35	3	55	3	77
Previously registered	49	15	47	28	44	28	42	47
Total fall	53	47	50	63	47	83	46	21

Mr. TAIT AND "THE ALBERT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Tait "having," as he says, "refused the most favourable offers of London offices to represent them here" presents himself to the Indian Albert constituency to assist in founding a company in India of their own. With a view I presume to show how well deserving he is of the confidence of Indian policy-holders, Mr. Tait inserts in the *Times of India* some extracts from the Albert record, showing that he protested in January 1865 against the withdrawal of funds from India and that funds were remitted home by Mr. Ogbourne without passing them through the Indian department over which Mr. Tait presided.

I do not know Mr. Ogbourne, and it is not my purpose to defend him, but every one who knows anything of the affairs of the Albert probably forms much the same opinion of him as they do of Mr. Tait. What I want to know from Mr. Tait is this:—If this withdrawal of funds from India in 1855 betrayed to him the rottenness of things at home and was in his opinion so disastrous that he thought it necessary to solemnly protest against it, why did he make no sign to the policy-holders? why did he continue in the service of the company and remain so until it stopped payment? His discreet silence may be worthy of praise from the directors of the company, but it is not a subject in respect of which he can claim the confidence of the policy-holders. To my mind it condemns him. Had he spoken in 1865 the failure might have been averted and many a poor family saved from wretchedness.

Mr. Tait, however, knows as well as I do that the withdrawal of funds from India was not the *causacausans* of the failure of the Albert. The funds at the different branches were not distinct from each other. They were parts of a whole, and the whole was subject to the general liabilities of the company. So far as the solvency of the Albert was concerned it made no difference whether these funds were kept at Calcutta or at the head office. When the Calcutta directors took the opinion of Mr. Advocate General Currie he told them they could not retain the Indian funds in India against the wish of the home directors. Mr. Tait has only raised a cloud of dust about this question of withdrawal of funds, in order to hide far more important issues from the sight of policy-holders.

What then caused the failure of the Albert? No investigation has yet taken place, and we can only conjecture. But it has been said that the money of the policy-holders was squandered in paying the negociators of the different amalgamations. It has been said that the amalgamations ruined the Albert. And Mr. Tait has been publicly charged in the *Englishman* newspaper with having received "amalgamation moneys" in connection with the Medical, the Oriental, and the Family Endowment Companies. When Mr. Tait replies to the charge made against him in the *Englishman* he will be in a better position to ask for the confidence of Indian policy-holders.—Yours, &c.

AN INDIAN POLICY-HOLDER.

THE AURORA FRAUDS CASE.

THE PRISONERS SENTENCED.

On Saturday morning the prisoners Elmstone, Whitwell, Harriott, and Marks were brought up in the High Court for sentence on the charges of which the first three had been convicted and to which Marks had pleaded guilty. The proceedings commenced at eleven o'clock and lasted for upwards of three hours, the Court room being crowded the whole time by a large attendance, principally of Europeans. The Advocate General (Mr. Scoble) and with him Mr. Farran, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Elmstone and Whitwell were represented by Mr. Starling and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk; Harriott by Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Dallas & Co.; and Marks by Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Mr. Cleary.

THE POINT OF LAW.

The first business was the disposal of the point of law which had been reserved by the presiding judge at the Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Bayley, for the opinion of the Full Court. That point was as follows—"Whether the prisoners Christopher Thomas Elmstone, Alfred Whitwell, and George Harriott, or any of them, could in point of law be convicted upon all or any of the additional heads of charges upon which they have been respectively found guilty, it appearing that the British ship called the Aurora was destroyed by Richard William Marks, a British subject, by fire on the High Seas, and at a distance of 50 miles or thereabouts from the harbour of Bombay." This point was fully argued by counsel on Friday the 22nd instant before a Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice (the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp), the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, and on Saturday morning the Chief Justice delivered judgment on the point on behalf of himself and the other two Judges. That occupied upwards of an hour in delivery, and the conclusion of the Court was that the English Law was the substantive law applicable to the case of all the four prisoners. The argument, his Lordship remarked, had been on behalf of Elmstone and Whitwell alone, but the Court had given Harriott and Marks also the benefit of it, and they had no doubt that the substantive law applicable to this case, the law under which all the prisoners were respectively punishable, was the English Law.

REMARKS AS TO CONTEMPT OF COURT.

After having delivered the judgment of the Full Court,

The Chief Justice said—I understand that Mr. Ferguson wishes to address my brother Bayley in mitigation of punishment on behalf of the prisoner Marks. If so, my brother Bayley is now ready to hear him.

Mr. Ferguson—Before I proceed to call the attention of my Lord to the case as presented against the prisoner Marks, I desire to call the attention of this Court to certain paragraphs which have appeared in an article in one of the local newspapers, the *Bombay Gazette*, on Tuesday last; and I will read to the Court those paragraphs to which I refer. The whole article is concerning the prisoners and this crime, and it goes on to say:—"Something has been said about mercy; and no doubt we all stand in need of mercy for offences within and without the pale of law. But there are occasions when to show mercy is to commit a sort of crime, and when severity is a duty to the commonwealth. Far be it from us to prescribe a punishment; that is for the Court, and we are to presume that the Court knows its duty better than any one else, and will do it without fear or favour. But we venture to say that mercy in this case would be wrong." And again,—"There are degrees of guilt among these men who have been found out; but to all should be meted out justice, untempered by mercy." My Lords, I say that the writer of this article has exceeded the license allowed to a journalist; I say that the writer of this article has endeavoured to urge upon this Court arguments addressed to it, urging and asking for an extreme severity of punishment; I say that the writer of this article has arrogated to himself a right and a privilege which is not allowed even to counsel for the prosecution after verdict has been found and before sentence, and on behalf of the prisoner Marks I appeal to this Court for protection. My Lords, I do not proceed to comment further because, having laid the matter before the Court, I consider I have done my duty; but my learned friends who appear for the other prisoners have, I believe, something to say on this matter.

The Chief Justice—Do you make any application to the Court, Mr. Ferguson?

Mr. Ferguson—I should prefer to leave the matter in the hands of the Court to be dealt with as the Court thinks fit.

The Chief Justice—It is for you to make your application, if you have any to make, on the subject.

Mr. Ferguson—My learned friends who are to follow will address the Court on the subject.

The Chief Justice—They may, perhaps, make it unnecessary for you to do so.

Mr. Starling—There is no need for me to say anything further on the facts, but I leave the article itself to your Lordships' perusal, and shall only direct your Lordships' attention to the judgment of Lord Romilly in the case of Daw against Eley. That was a question as to the infringement of a patent, and during the progress of the case the solicitor for one of the parties wrote a letter to a newspaper commenting on certain facts in the case, and Lord Romilly in giving judgment on a motion for the attachment of the writer of these letters, makes these remarks:—"I will read the letters before I dispose of the matter finally; but as it strikes me at present, I think the conduct of Mr. Collette cannot be defended. The principle is quite established in all these cases, that no person must do anything with a view to prevent the sources of justice or the proper flow of justice; in fact they ought not to make any publications, or to write anything which would induce the Court, or which might possibly induce the Court, or the jury, the tribunal that will have to try the matter, to come to any conclusion other than that which is to be derived from the evidence in the case between the parties; and certainly they ought not to prejudice the minds of the public beforehand by mentioning circumstances relating to the case." That last paragraph, of course, relates only to that particular case, but I call your Lordships' attention to that portion where he says that "nothing ought to be said which would induce the Court, or which might possibly induce the Court, or the jury, the tribunal that will have to try the matter, to come to any conclusion other than that which is to be derived from the evidence in the cause between the parties." Of course in this case the Court has before it all the facts which have been stated on evidence in this case, and from them alone ought the Court, and from them alone will the Court, determine the proper amount of punishment to be inflicted on my clients. I say it is a gross contempt of Court to endeavour to influence the Court to pass a severe punishment, in the way the writer of this article and the publisher of it has attempted to do. And I deem it my duty to ask the Court to call on the writer or publisher of that article for an explanation of his conduct and, if he has none to offer, that he should be committed for contempt of Court in making those remarks while the case was still under the consideration of the Court.

The Chief Justice—Have you any affidavit?

Mr. Starling—No, my Lord, we have no affidavit. It was intended originally simply to bring the matter to the attention of the Court, and to leave it in the hands of the Court. Of course if it is necessary, if the Court requires to take further notice of it, we should have to be prepared with an affidavit.

Mr. McCulloch—My Lords, on behalf of the prisoner Harriott I concur with my learned friends in protesting against this very irregular proceeding.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Starling appears for Elmstone and Whitwell?

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, my Lord, I appear for Harriott.

The Chief Justice—What is the date of the article in question?

Mr. McCulloch—The article was published in the *Bombay Gazette* of Tuesday, July 26th, of this year. As far as the conduct of the writer of this article in addressing the Court and commenting upon a pending case may involve a contempt of Court merely, I am not concerned at present to consider that matter, for I do not presume, my Lords, to constitute myself the champion of this Court's dignity. The fact is mentioned; it is brought to the knowledge of the Court that the writer has not only commented on the proceedings, but has ventured to address the Court in the terms to which my learned friend has called the attention of the Court, and that having been brought to your Lordships' notice, no doubt so far as the question of contempt of Court is concerned, your Lordships will act in that respect as seems most fit under the circumstances. But, my Lords, so far as this article affects, and most seriously prejudices, the interests of my client, it is my unavoidable duty to notice it, and for that reason I must ask your Lordships to allow me to add a few words to what has fallen from my learned friends who preceded me. Now, the writer of this article not only in substance, but in form also, and in express words, addresses the Court. He says—"There are occasions when to show mercy is to commit a crime, and when severity is a duty of the commonwealth. Far be it from us to prescribe a punishment; that is for the Court." (That is to the Court.) "We are to presume that the Court knows its duty better than anyone else, and will do it without fear or favour. But we venture to say that mercy in this case would be wrong." Say to whom, my Lords? "We venture to say" to whom?—to the Court which is about to pass sentence, that if it shows mercy it will do wrong and will do a sort of crime. These are words expressly holding out a threat to the Court that showing mercy will be a sort of crime. And he again goes on to say, "We submit"—to whom?—to this Court—"We submit that the Court ought to set a mark upon a custom inherently wicked and illegal." Of course, my Lords, I need not say that these words, if they have any meaning, are addressed to the Court; they are a direct submission to the Court. And again, "We venture to advocate a just severity." Advocate, before whom, to whom? Unto this Court. "But to all should be meted out justice, untempered by mercy!" I submit, my Lords, it would be difficult to imagine any case in which there was a more distinct and avowed violation of a recognized and universal practice in every Court of Justice—that practice which prohibits any person from addressing the Court on a matter which waits its decision, except those parties only whom the Court recognizes as being the proper parties to the enquiry. Now, my Lords, the humane practice of this Court always permits a prisoner and those who lawfully represent a prisoner, to address to the Court after the verdict has been given, any remarks in mitigation of punishment, but it is an unknown and an unheard-of thing in any person, whether in behalf of the prosecution or otherwise, under any circumstances conceivable, to be permitted to address the Court, either in anticipation of or in answer to the prisoners' plea for mercy or in any manner in aggravation of his punishment; and yet, my Lords, this writer, whose very act in addressing the Court is itself an offence, ventures to do that which on the part of even those who would have a right to be heard in the matter would be not only improper, but I venture to say impossible. Now, my Lords, as my learned friend Mr. Starling has pointed out, the usual remedy if an interference of this sort with the administration of justice had taken place, in a civil case, the usual course would have been for the party to apply to this Court for an order of attachment. On this there are numerous decisions, especially in the Courts of Equity at home, and I have no doubt, my Lords, that if we had made such an application your Lordships would on the authority of those cases have granted it, and I may call to your recollection a case fresh in the memory of most persons—with regard to the notorious interference of the newspaper editors in the great Tichburne inheritance case, where a whole bevy of county editors who had been publishing articles commenting on the case were brought up and compelled to purge their contempt by fine and apology. As I say, I have no doubt if we had been in a position to make such a formal application to your Lordships it would have obtained a similar result. But there are obvious reasons why my client, being a prisoner, possessed neither of the means nor, being in bondage, the actual physical opportunity, should not adopt such a complicated and costly process. Your Lordships are aware it would have been necessary to have made an affidavit, to have instructed counsel for the rule nisi, and adopt a course not in the power of my client to adopt in this case. And though, my Lords, the effect of an interference with the course of justice, as stated by Lord Romilly in the case cited by my learned friend, is a most serious offence, it is more so in a criminal case than in a civil case. Yet when an unfortunate prisoner is so aggrieved, the only available remedy open to him is that which I am now compelled to take on behalf of my client, that is to apply to the Court for protection, to state the facts, to bring them to your Lordships' notice, and then ask you to deal with the case in such a manner as may best maintain the dignity of this Court and best protect the just rights not only of my client and of other prisoners but of every member of this community who is subject to the jurisdiction of this Court.

The Chief Justice—This matter has not been brought before us upon an affidavit stating the publication of the paper containing this article which is complained of, or stating who is the registered publisher and printer, as required by the Act of the Government of India relating to such matters. We, therefore, are not in a position to take any action upon this, (I cannot call it an application) circumstance which has been mentioned, but we do not hesitate to condemn in very strong terms the article which has been read; and, if it has appeared in a public newspaper, we say a very grave act of impropriety has been committed in publishing such an article while judgment was yet pending in this case. Of course, the article shall not, cannot, influence the Court in the least—but the intention of the writer manifestly was that it should do so, or, at all events, that it should appear to the public to do so. Had this matter been brought before us regularly and upon an affidavit we should not have hesitated to deal with it as Lord Romilly dealt with a somewhat similar application in the case of Daw vs. Eley, and as the present Lord Chancellor dealt with the application in the Tichburne Baronetcy case.

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF MARKS.

Mr. Ferguson then said—May it please your Lordship,—I desire now to avail myself of the permission of the Court already reserved to me to address the Court in mitigation of punishment on behalf of Richard William Marks, the first prisoner on the record and for whom I appear; and I desire to urge on the consideration of this Court certain circumstances connected with the case against the prisoner, which I venture to submit are to a certain extent extenuating and entitle him to a comparatively lenient punishment. My Lord, contrite and penitent he has acknowledged his crime, stricken with remorse he has endeavoured by his subsequent conduct to render all the amends in his power for that catastrophe, the burning of the Aurora, which was brought about by his means and instrumentality. I say, my Lord, by his subsequent conduct,—I mean by his voluntary confession before the Magistrate, by his plea of guilty, by his straightforward evidence at the trial, endeavouring to screen neither his accomplices nor himself—I say by these he has endeavoured to make all the atonement in his power and to make amends to the majesty of Justice, which he has outraged, and to those individuals whom he has wronged. My Lord, I do not purpose going in detail through the whole of the statement of the prisoner as made to the magistrate, nor to his evidence afterwards at the trial—both of these are fresh in your Lordships' memory;—suffice it for me to call attention to those facts and circumstances on which I ground this my appeal for mercy. My Lords, it is impossible for me on behalf of the prisoner in this, a strange town, to call witnesses as to his previous good character, but I ask the Court to presume a previous good character, and I base my claim for asking the Court to adopt that presumption upon the fact, that for twenty years and upwards prior to the commission of this crime he has been engaged on ship board as a seaman and ship's carpenter, and that for the last seven years he has been in the employment of one firm, that of Messrs. George Walker, Sons & Co., the owners of the Aurora, on wages of £6 a month, and I lay stress on this fact of long service as showing the estimation in which he must have been held by his former employers. My Lords, out of his earnings he has supported a wife and family. Besides his earnings they have no means of support, and by the consequence of his act they will be left destitute, his wife worse than a widow, his children fatherless,—outcasts upon the pity of a cruel and a bitter world, homeless, friendless, moneyless, dependent upon charity and the hands of strangers for their daily bread. It may be that your Lordships will imagine that the bribe which he received as the price of this crime has ere now reached, or will soon reach, the hands of his wife to whom he stated he had remitted it, but, my Lords, that it never will do. Upon the prisoner making his confession before the magistrate the prosecution communicated with this Government, a telegram was sent to the Secretary of State for India who issued his warrant to the PostMaster General to seize these letters and their contents, and upon their arrival in England they were seized and they are now either in the hands of the English authorities or are in course of transit back to this place. Thus, my Lords, owing to his explicit and truthful confession he has enabled the prosecution to recover this money, he has made restitution, and he has, more, which I am thankful of,—saved his family from dealing with this accursed gold, the price of crime. My Lords, the prisoner Marks took no part in the iniquitous proceedings which led up to the maturing of this most nefarious plot. Engaged in his duties on board ship, the proposition was made to him by his captain—his captain, the man who was his immediate superior, he from whom he received his orders, he whom it was his duty to obey. The proposition was made to him backed by the promise of a large sum of money to destroy this ship. That proposition was made to him apparently, simply from the fact that he was the carpenter and so supposed by his tempters to be the most likely to accomplish this their work. My Lords, he at first refused to listen to this proposition, and it was only after repeated persuasion—it was only after he had been dazzled by the glare of the accursed gold, gold which to him was wealth, riches, fortune;—I say it was only after that, and, more, it was only after the influence of these men, who to him in a strange port stood in the position of owners, it was only after that, after their influence was put into the scale, that he at length was tempted and consented. Then, my Lords, he consented. Then, poor wretch that he was, he was too weak to resist the sight of this accursed gold. Still he determined not to act. That is the story which he has stuck to throughout, that is the story which the letters that he wrote to his wife, and which are in the hands of the authorities if looked to, will corroborate. He says, (I quote his own words at the trial)—"I enclosed the money to my wife and I wrote to her telling her to communicate with the owners saying something was wrong." They would know what that meant. Then he says, "I dared not add more, because I did not post my letters myself." My Lords, there is no man who has ever been born that is proof against temptation in some form. The accursed gold tempted this man beyond his powers of endurance, and he fell; but I say, and I submit that I am justified on the evidence as it stands in asking the Court to hold that, up to the day of the sailing of this ship, though he had taken the gold and in words consented to act, he never did intend to destroy that ship. My Lords, we hear that from the time of the sailing of the ship from Liverpool—

The Chief Justice—I beg your pardon, Mr. Ferguson, you seem to be under the impression you are addressing the Full Court on this subject, but your remarks must be addressed to my brother Bayley, who heard the case. We have not heard the case, it is he alone who is competent to give the sentence.

Mr. Ferguson—I addressed the whole Bench out of respect to your Lordships.

The Chief Justice—I have no doubt of that, but you must understand it your remarks should be addressed to the Judge who heard the case.

Mr. Ferguson—We hear, my Lord, that from the time of the ship leaving Liverpool up to the evening of the day she left Bombay, Marks had been a strict teetotaller. On the evening of that day he took three or four glasses of spirits, and enough, he says, to make him excited and confused. The next morning he took between six and eight o'clock two or three glasses of brandy. The rest, my Lord, is soon told. The spirits, acting on an already excited brain, urged him to commit that act which up to that time he had never intended to commit. Going to the lazarette, seeing the can of turpentine overturned, the impulse which he himself says was uncontrollable came upon him to throw a piece of lighted oakum into the lazarette. He did so. Before he had time to move from that door, before he had time to consider the act which he had committed, before Reason had time to re-assert her sway, an explosion followed—there was confusion and the ship was on fire. My Lord, no efforts were made to extinguish that fire, but that does not affect the case as presented against Marks. My Lord, I know full well that intoxication or the effects of intoxication can be no excuse for the crime committed, but I do contend, and I submit that I am justified in the contention, that in urging upon the Court the case of a man waiting sentence, I am justified in urging in mitigation of punishment that circumstance upon the consideration of your Lordship. I say, my Lord, that but for drink and the effects of drink that man would never have been standing in the dock waiting sentence for this crime. Such, my Lord, are the facts, such the circumstances to which I desire to draw your attention. Of these I ask you to be mindful, and I implore you above all to consider the sore, the grievous, temptation to which this man was subjected and to which at length he unhappily succumbed; and I implore your Lordship, in meting out to him the measure of his punishment, to temper justice with mercy, and so far as you can, consistently with the discharge of your own high and solemn duty, to pass upon him a lenient sentence. He prays, my Lord, that mercy may be extended to him here now at the hands of this Court as he prays it may be extended to him hereafter at the hands of an Almighty Judge before whom the secrets of all hearts will be disclosed.

ADDRESS FOR ELMSTONE AND WHITWELL—A FURTHER STATEMENT.

Mr. Starling—On behalf of Elmstone and Whitwell I have a few remarks to make in mitigation of punishment, and I am desired by them in answer to a remark which fell from your Lordship during the summing up, and also in explanation of their conduct of the circumstances under which their crime was committed, to read a statement which they have prepared of all the circumstances of the case. The remark your Lordship made was to this effect, in referring to the forged documents, your Lordship observed that "neither Soonderjee, Elmstone, nor Whitwell appeared at all to have considered that in signing other person's names to valuable securities, they were doing that which, not only in England, but in India as well, was punishable with penal servitude for life." They feel that that remark imputes to them not only an offence to which they have already in some measure pleaded guilty, and of which they have been found guilty, but it also imputes to them another offence, that of forgery, and they desire that this statement of the facts should be read in order to show your Lordship if possible that while certainly the documents which they handled were forged, they took no part in the forgery and were not aware of the forgery itself. Before making any further remarks I think it right to read the statement which they have prepared, and which they have signed, and with respect to one portion of which Harriott has confirmed their statement. Mr. Starling then read the following statement:—

"We first became acquainted with Captain Harriott of the late ship Aurora by his being brought to our office by our native partner Davidass Lulloobhoy, with the dubash Framjee Nusserwanjee, who was acting as agent for the ship, as she was only consigned to G. S. King & Co. inwards, to see what we could do in getting a charter for the ship. Various offers were made to the captain and thought over, and at last a charter to Calcutta and back for a lump sum of Rs. 23,000 was accepted. The next English mail brought the captain a letter from his owners, telling him they thought the best thing he could do would be to take the best freight procurable for Liverpool. Harriott acting on this letter went down to Elmstone's bungalow at Colaba and informed him of his owners' wishes, at same time requesting him to endeavour to cancel the Calcutta charter and procure one in its place for Liverpool direct. Elmstone mentioned the business to Davidass Lulloobhoy, who promised to do what he could in the matter, and after two days had elapsed, Davidass informed us that he could get a charter home from first class native merchants. The matter being in his hands he went to the dubash's office, and arranged with Soonderjee Shamjee to pay him (the dubash) the sum of Rs. 1,000 if he would use his influence in persuading the captain to sign bills of lading in advance, the same way as it had been done the previous voyage. This being arranged, the three of them, Davidass Lullabhoy, Framjee Nusserwanjee, and Soonderjee Shamjee got the captain to agree to the proposition, and to accept a charter to Liverpool for a full cargo at 20s. per ton to be completed by the 15th May, this rate being what A 1 ships were getting at that time. This happened about the 4th or 5th March. But before the affair could be finally settled, it was necessary that the Calcutta charter should be cancelled, and Davidass then arranged with the native charterer, by name Ourrumbhoy Ebraham, that he should be paid the sum of Rs. 1,500 for so doing. This sum was paid him by Nurweram Runchord (a man employed by Davidass to keep his accounts and collect accounts for the firm), in the presence of Whitwell, in our office, principally in silver, and the Calcutta charter was cancelled. Davidass that morning had informed us that he had arranged with the intending shippers of cotton through Soonderjee Shamjee that they would pay the sum of Rs. 8,000 in all for the accommodation of getting bills of lading signed in advance, under a first-class guarantee, Rs. 3,000 of which was then paid Davidass in presence of Anandrao our clerk, Rs. 3,000 more was to be paid when the ship was half loaded, and the balance when the ship was full. Out of the Rs. 8,000, the dubash was to have 1,000, the charterer for Calcutta and back was paid Rs. 1,500, Soonderjee Shamjee was to get Rs. 1,000, his partner was also to get Rs. 1,000, and Elmstone and Whitwell and Davidass were each to receive 1,000—the balance of 500 to go to any incidental expenses that might occur. The shipper who undertook to pay this sum was Jaitha Vollubjee, and on the same day Davidass Lulloobhoy received from him a promissory note payable on demand for the full amount agreed upon of Rs. 8,000. Soonderjee Shamjee then received a shipping order signed by Captain Harriott, according to the terms agreed upon, already mentioned. On or about the 10th March about 400 bales of cotton were sent alongside the vessel, and taken on board, and then Soonderjee brought bills of lading to get signed for 500 bales in the names of native shippers. More cotton was then sent to the ship and further bills of lading to a very large extent were brought to our office by Soonderjee and signed by Harriott, under a letter or letters of guarantee that the cotton should be on board by a certain date, failing which £20 per bale would be paid by the shippers to the captain. Letters of guarantee were signed by Manockjee Kaka, Jaitha Vollubjee and Cursondass Madhowdass. A portion of the cotton was shipped, and one day Soonderjee came to the office, and enquired if we could procure insurance for cotton by Aurora, by telegraphing to England. As requested we wired to W. Dixon & Co., asking them to insure for three lakhs, to which they replied that it could not be done, the ship's class being so bad. Shipments of cotton were continued slowly up to the end of March, when they ceased altogether, although bills of lading had been signed in advance, for upwards of 2,000 bales more than were on board the ship. Captain Harriott was annoyed at the detention, and after some time had elapsed, after continually being in our office, and asking the reason why cotton was not sent, urged on us the necessity of taking some steps to compel the shippers to send the cargo alongside, as he said there would only just be time to complete the loading of the vessel by the 15th May. Elmstone, the captain, and Soonderjee, went daily over to Manockjee Kaka to know when he would ship cotton, and he always promised to send to-morrow, and gave numerous and varied excuses for not having already shipped some. Thus this uncertain state of affairs continued, the ship being without any cargo alongside till the end of April, and consequently the captain had to dispense with the stevedore and his gang, all this time. About the 1st May, after constant enquiry and trouble, shippers again began very slowly to send cotton to the ship in small lots, the captain continually coming into our office, and enquiring why more cargo was not sent, and as we could not do more than had already been done, we could only reply that he must be patient and he could not expect to get on faster than other vessels. It was in vain that Elmstone daily saw Manockjee Kaka, and Davidass daily spoke to Soonderjee Samjee urging on shipment. The shippers would not send cotton, although upwards of 1,500 bales were still wanting to complete the amount signed in advance. There was still no prospect of any cargo, and the cotton had been passed through the Customs weeks before. Again small lots were sent in driblets to the ship till about the 12th May, when matters came to a complete stand-still. It was on or about this date that Davidass Lulloobhoy our native partner advertised in the daily papers that he had ceased being a partner on the 1st April, telling us that outwardly he wished his name withdrawn, but between ourselves it was thoroughly understood that his share in the brokerage business continued just the same as ever. He never had any share at all in any mercantile business, except a commission on any consignments he could influence to us. We had already in March taken consignments of cotton, 500 bales in this ship, besides 1,000 bales in the Greyhound under the guarantee of Cursondass Madhowdass to meet any redrafts. These consignments were offered to us by Soonderjee Shamjee, and advances were made on them to the extent of £12 per bale by the advice of Davidass, who informed us that Cursondass Madhowdass was a perfectly safe man and wealthy, and fully to be depended on. We placed full confidence in what Davidass told us. About the 12th May, we heard rumours of bad cotton being in the bazaar, and being shipped in various ships by natives, and we then became very anxious, and suspected from the circumstance of cotton not being sent to the Aurora, that the principal shippers by her, although they had got money from the banks, upon the bills of lading signed in advance, were in difficulties, and unable to fulfil their engagements by her. How far our suspicions were correct has since been proved by the fact, to our own disadvantage, viz., that 400 bales of cotton by the Greyhound, upon which we advanced Rs. 48,000 three months since, are even now not on board the ship, and as also by the present condition of the Teresa and Greyhound, and we then became aware that our position as regards the Aurora was one of extreme danger, as were anything to happen to the shippers to whom bills of lading had been given in advance, the responsibility would principally come upon us. Captain Harriott now became every importunate, and gave us no peace at all, constantly coming into our office, and complaining that there was "No cotton, no cotton," and that there would be a row with the owners as the ship would not get away by the 15th May. A written promise had previously been got from Cursondass Madhowdass, that he would pay Rs. 100 per day demurrage for every day his cotton was not sent that had been signed for in advance, and Elmstone and Harriott tried to get Manockjee Kaka to agree pay the same, but he only laughed at them, refusing to do so. The way matters were now going on, with cotton not shipped that had been signed for six weeks previously, seriously alarmed us and we did not know which way to turn. One morning Harriott excitedly came to the office and said, "There's no cotton alongside, and for £500 I'd take the d—d ship away and sink her"—to which the reply was made "You're joking." Harriott then said "No by —— I'm not." Nothing further was said then, but on the following day the subject was again mooted, the position talked over, and Harriott stated what he said yesterday was only a joke, and he would not think of such a thing under £2,000. He further said the ship was very old and leaky, and had had as much as four feet of water in her hold in the passage out in a day; that she worked very much, that her butts were very wide and opened in a sea-way; and that the surveyor at home had also told him she would play him a trick some day if he did not look well after the butts. We saw that the scheme would clear us of all our difficulties as we could ship cotton ourselves, covering same well by insurance, and it would also place us in a position to meet any redrafts, besides leaving a profit. The matter was then fully entered upon in conversation, and the captain said he would speak to the carpenter, as he placed confidence in him and would not think of doing it without his assistance. Elmstone afterwards went aboard and saw the carpenter, and it was finally determined that we should pay Harriott £1,500 and the carpenter £600 on condition of the vessel being allowed to sink by some means. We then consulted Soonderjee Shamjee on the subject. He told us that he could buy cotton and wool to fill up the space left after all the cotton signed for in advance was aboard, that space being estimated by measurement at about 1,000 bales. That cotton and wool such as would be passed by the wharf inspectors would cost £8 per bale alongside the ship. We calculated that there would on recovering insurance be a surplus of £10 per bale, and we agreed with Soonderjee to give him one-third share of the profit after all expenses. About the 17th he came and told us that he was afraid to manage the business himself, but had proposed the business to Jaitha Vollubjee, who had agreed to purchase the cotton for him, and lend his name, by signing bills and documents, if we would guarantee that the ship should not reach Liverpool, so that he would clear by insurance about £13,000 on his cotton shipped, and to be shipped, and Soonderjee arranged with him to come down to Colaba to Whitwell's bungalow the next evening at 9 p.m. Elmstone accordingly dined at Whitwell's next day, and having waited till 10 p.m. left, thinking they were not coming. Ten minutes afterwards they both came in a buggy and the hamal informed Whitwell of the fact; who went to the door and told them (Soonderjee and Jaitha Vullubjee) that they were too late, as Elmstone had gone, so they promised to come next evening at 8 p.m., and they came accordingly, again in a buggy. The whole matter was then fully gone into, and Elmstone showed them a drawing of a ship with a hole made where water would come in and the ship sink without any suspicion. He, Jaitha, was told what the result would be, and was well satisfied with the prospect of making so much money. We asked what he would give out of his profits, and mentioned half a lakh as a fair sum—and he agreed to pay us Rs. 30,000 after a little talk with Soonderjee; and in the meantime in case of anything happening to him, further agreed to give us a bill at six months' sight for this sum of Rs. 30,000; which was duly carried out next day but one. The following day in our office Jaitha joked with Harriott and told him he would get a fine iron ship next voyage. This was translated to Harriott by Soonderjee. After the matter was definitely settled, and Harriott had arranged with the carpenter, the first set of bills of lading were signed for 250 bales. The vacant space in the ship was measured previously, and it was calculated that as the ship had 100 tons less of broken stowage in her this voyage than last, she would carry 100 tons more cotton. Regarding the destruction of the ship Elmstone had fully talked the matter over with Harriott and the carpenter, and it was agreed that if she would not sink herself, the carpenter would make her somewhere off the Mauritius, where the crew could easily land without any danger. Cotton bills of lading had been signed for in advance was slowly going on board, but more was now sent by shippers, although not as fast as it should have been. In a day or two Soonderjee made out bills of lading for 250 bales of cotton in the name of Jaitha Vollubjee and 100 bales in the name of Govindjee Dewjee, and after the financial part of the business had been arranged by Mr. Sedgwick, who broked for us, the documents, viz., policies of insurance and letters of hypothecation were brought by Soonderjee, and the ones for 250 bales in the name of Jaitha Vollubjee were duly signed and endorsed by him, Jaitha Vollubjee, in our office. Those for Tribovundass Narronjee were got ready and taken away by Soonderjee for signature, as he informed us that the man was good and had lent his name for a consideration. This being quite a common occurrence in Bombay, we thought nothing of it. After all the signatures for the 600 bales the bills for which had been sold to the Agra Bank were completed, we translated the names written in native character by writing in English the names underneath, as is the usual custom here. On the bills being sent to the bank, the name of Govindjee Dewjee was objected to, so Elmstone went round, saw Mr. Morriss, and explained that Jaitha was willing to guarantee any return drafts, on which Mr. Morriss expressed himself satisfied. Soonderjee was then sent for to our office and asked about this, and he answered, "Yes, Jaitha will sign guarantee, why not"—so Jaitha was sent for, and on the affair being explained to him by Soonderjee, at once agreed to sign the necessary document, which Elmstone at once wrote out, and it was then and there signed by Jaitha before all of us, and taken to the Agra Bank by Elmstone, and the bills were then taken by Mr. Morriss. Bills were also sold to the Oriental Bank for 319 bales of wool at £8-10 per bale. The insurance on both cotton and wool was partially effected in Bombay by Soonderjee and to the extent of 579 bales, and our correspondents in Liverpool, on whom we had drawn against the various lots, Messrs. Coventry and Fox, were directed to effect insurance on 250 bales of cotton and 95 of wool. The names to the bills sold the Oriental Bank were, Soonderjee informed us, perfectly good and the man had as in the case of those sold Agra Bank also agreed to lend him their names for a consideration, and when the documents had all been prepared Soonderjee took them away for signature and shortly returned with them duly signed. The native signatures were also here translated by our writing the name in English underneath them as customary. The cash received from the banks, in all amounting to about Rs. 86,000, was disbursed as follows:—the captain received about Rs. 10,000 for carpenter and himself in English bank notes and gold, the balance due him of £1,100 was to be paid in England (by Elmstone who intended going home) if the ship did not reach Liverpool; Rs. 30,000 were paid to the new Bank of Bombay to meet bills against 300 bales of cotton purchased through us by natives at Tuticorin and Coconada. The natives refusing to take up the bills owing to a dispute we were compelled to honour them. The documents for this cotton were forwarded home shortly after without being drawn against and are now held in trust for Coventry and Fox. Soonderjee was paid in cash about Rs. 5,000 by us in addition to Rs. 25,000 he received from the Agra, and Rs. 11,000 from the Oriental, which he was to expend in purchasing cotton and wool at £8 per bale. He told us that he had arranged to pay the dealers part in cash, and the balance in six months, which would leave us time to receive the insurance. The few thousand rupees remaining have been expended in legal expenses for this trial. It will be very naturally thought by the public, "Why did not all the evidence contained in this statement come out at our trial," the answer to which is—"Seeing that we were irrevocably ruined ourselves we wished to get the Rs. 30,000 from Jaitha Vollubjee, to place Coventry and Fox in possession of some funds, to assist them to meet the bills drawn on them." Thus we unwisely shielded him—and as regards Davidass Lulloobhoy we shielded his share, because we wished him to pay some Rs. 4,000 entrusted to his care to Mr. Cornforth to remit to Kinmond, Luke, & Co., of Dundee, who last year had consigned gunny bags to us. This he refused to do, and we therefore believed our best and the right course to pursue in this matter, is to lay before the public the whole transaction from beginning to end, to show the position in which we were placed, and the course taken by us to retrieve ourselves.

"C. T. ELMSTONE.
"A. WHITWELL.

"Bombay, 29th July, 1870."

That is signed by Elmstone and Whitwell, and I have also in my hands a paper signed by Harriott—

Mr. McCulloch—Which I object to my learned friend's reading.

Mr. Starling—It has been placed in my hands.

The Chief Justice—Mr. McCulloch is entitled to object.

Mr. McCulloch—I don't know how this document was obtained, by what threats or promises, or how.

The Chief Justice—You had better neither read its contents nor state them, Mr Starling.

Mr. Starling—As your Lordship pleases. But as my clients have so fully stated the facts of the case in the statement which I have just read, I think I can scarcely add any further remarks of my own, except to call your Lordships' attention to the fact that according to their statement—and I think it is in a great measure borne out by the evidence—they first embarked on a course which, though not strictly honest, was still in some measure borne out by what had been previously done in Bombay—namely, allowing bills of lading to be signed in advance of the cargo being actually shipped; and, having got into a mess in consequence of the native shippers not sending their cotton, to answer the guarantees which had been given, they were led into the commission of the crime of which they have now been found guilty—that they found themselves pressed by reason of being responsible for large sums of money which had been drawn by native shippers under their guarantee with no means whatever of meeting their responsibility—and that when the mode of getting rid of their responsibility was suggested to them, they seized hold of it, as a drowning man would seize a straw, as a means of saving themselves, not considering the enormity of the crime into which they were rushing. Rushing on to save themselves they forgot their duty to themselves, to their God, and to society, and they have now in consequence of their rashness and of their want of firmness and principle found themselves placed in the position they occupy; and after making that full statement they throw themselves on the mercy of the Court, trusting that the Court will only award to them so much punishment as it thinks absolutely necessary for the cause of justice.

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF HARRIOTT.

Mr. McCulloch—I wish to say a few words on behalf of my client Harriott. The circumstances must be so fresh in your Lordship's recollection that I think it will be quite unnecessary for me to recall them, and the only fact to which I would allude in addition to what was addressed to the jury in the observations I made, would be with reference to the statement which my learned friend has been instructed to read to-day on behalf of his clients, and to which I could not object, and the effect of that statement depends entirely upon the amount of credence which your Lordship feels disposed to give to a statement from such a source. The facts which were adduced at the hearing seem to have established beyond reasonable doubt this fact, that Harriott, having by a weak but not criminal compliance with the requests of his superiors and employers signed bills of lading in advance, found himself in this position, that he was answerable to his owners for cotton not on board, and failing the production rendered his owners liable for a large amount of money—that he was in fact an utterly ruined man; and, that being his position, it was then suggested to him that the only possible means of escape from the ruin in which he was involved would be by the destruction of the ship—by which he could not only preserve the secret of his own indiscretion but by which he would be able to make some profit. There is no doubt he fell a victim to that. My learned friend has made a statement which would rather imply, if I understood its meaning, that the other persons had been led into this by the captain, and that he has been the moving spirit in the matter. My Lord, the simple test to apply to that is the rough money test. When one wants to know the head mover of a conspiracy, the simple plan is to find out who is to get the greatest benefit, and it is perfectly clear, and beyond question from the statements of all the prisoners that the lion's share of the profit which was expected to be derived from this fraud was to go into the pocket, not of my client—I care not into whose pocket, but certainly not into that of my client;—and there is nothing in the evidence before your Lordship to prevent my asking you to accept as a fact in this case that this man, guilty as he is, and guilty as he has confessed himself to be, has at all events this to plead in extenuation, that he was led into it first of all by an error of judgment, and not by any criminal intention, and having been led into that inextricable ruin by that mistake he wrongfully and unhappily went further and was impelled into the commission of this crime. These are circumstances which do not justify his conduct, but they are circumstances which I hope your Lordship will hold as justifying you in considering his offence as different to a very considerable extent from that of those concerned with him, or at all events so differing as to justify your Lordship in awarding him a lesser punishment than he might have incurred had he voluntarily and from a wanton desire to enrich himself at the cost of others committed this offence. There is only one other circumstance which I think may have some effect upon your Lordship's mind in measuring the sentence you are about to pronounce, and that is the circumstance that it was this man who first confessed his guilt. It is probably—I do not know that I am justified in saying it is actually the case,—but it is probably owing to the circumstance that his conscience was sufficiently tender to induce him to make a full confession, without any threat or hope of reward held out to him, and owing to that alone, that your Lordship now has the opportunity of inflicting a deserved punishment, whatever the measure of it may be, upon any and all of these criminals. And I venture to think that from that circumstance—the fact that so soon as the information was laid against him his conscience impelled him to make a full confession of the whole circumstances—combined with the circumstance that he appears from his own words not to have done this for money but because it was his only escape from the scrape into which he had been led—you Lordship may see your way to regard his offence with some measure of leniency.

THE SENTENCES.

Mr. Cooper (who was acting as Clerk of the Crown in Mr. Macpherson's absence), then read out the charges to which Marks had pleaded guilty, and asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed.

Marks—Nothing.

Elmstone said—I have something to say before sentence is passed—nothing in mitigation of punishment, my Lord, but to prove that the words I have used are the truth and nothing but the truth, and with your permission I would pass this paper in.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Yes, pass it in.

Mr. McCulloch—It is the captain's statement which I have objected to. It is a statement which I don't know how or why or under what circumstances it was made by the captain.

The Chief Justice—It cannot be read.

Mr. Justice Bayley then passed sentence on the prisoners, and in doing so said—Prisoners at the bar, it is indeed a most painful and melancholy spectacle, not only to those present in this crowded Court, but all Englishmen in India, that four of our own countrymen, persons of intelligence, and the majority of you doubtless men of some education, should stand in that dock convicted of a crime of such astounding atrocity. In this Eastern land, so far away from our own homes, where we are little else than a mere handful of men as compared with the uncounted millions of India, where the acts and deeds of many of us are watched and criticised by the keen eyes of those among whom we dwell, and where force of character and force of example have such a mighty influence for good or for evil, one cannot but reflect upon the shock which your act of conspiracy and of crime must have occasioned to the mercantile classes of this city, which have long been accustomed to respect the honourable dealing of Englishmen engaged in the lucrative pursuits of commerce and of trade. It is, I believe, upwards of a quarter of a century since a similar crime was planned in Bombay, and it was at the October Sessions in the year 1844 that Sir Erskine Perry, then a Puisne Judge of the late Supreme Court, awarded from this Bench the punishment of transportation for life to the wealthy Khojah merchant, Alloo Paroo, and passed sentences of less severity upon the two other natives who were convicted of conspiring to burn the ship Belvidere on the High Seas on her voyage from Bombay to China. As to you, Elmstone and Whitwell, I can see no extenuating circumstances whatever in your conduct. You contrived between you this infamous plot, you corrupted Harriott, and through him Marks, and you seduced them both from their duty to their employers. Then you obtained large sums of money by means of three bills of exchange, two of them being for £3,000 sterling each and the third for £1,200, the evidence of your own clerk, the witness Anundrao Crustnarao, proving that the body of the three bills was in Elmstone's handwriting, whilst the endorsement of your firm's name at the back of each bill was in the handwriting of Whitwell. Upon those bills, and upon other documents equally valueless, you obtained from the Agra Bank advances at the rate of £10 a bale against what was supposed to have been 600 bales of cotton, whereas with respect to 500 bales not a particle of cotton had been shipped or was ever intended to be, and with respect to the 100 bales that were actually shipped, the cotton in them was the refuse of the bazaar, what was described in the evidence as "droppings" and which you purchased, a portion at the rate of Rs. 40 per bale and the rest at Rs. 48 per bale. Conduct more disgraceful and more criminal it is almost impossible to conceive. You Harriott, and you Marks, allowed yourselves to be drawn into the scheme, and after due reflection you consented, for what to you were large sums of money, to aid in the destruction of the Aurora. Your respective shares in the transaction, though highly criminal, appear to me to require much lighter punishments than those which will be awarded to Elmstone and to Whitwell, but still your sentences will be severe. I have listened attentively to what has been urged by the learned counsel on behalf of all of you; but contrition and confessions of guilt after the commission of a crime so carefully planned, and of such extreme gravity, cannot in my opinion be accepted as a plea in mitigation of punishment. The sentence of the Court upon you, Christopher Thomas Elmstone, for the offence of which you have been convicted against the provisions of the Imperial statutes, of being accessory before the fact to the felonious destruction of the Aurora on the High Seas, is that you be kept in penal servitude for the term of your natural life. (Sensation). The sentence of the Court upon you, Alfred Whitwell, for the offence of which you have been convicted against the provisions of the Imperial statutes, of being accessory before the fact to the felonious destruction of the Aurora on the High Seas, is that you be kept in penal servitude for the period of your natural life. The sentence of the Court upon you, Harriott, for the offence of which you have been convicted, against the provisions of the Imperial statutes, is that you be kept in penal servitude for fifteen years. (Sensation). And the sentence of the Court upon you, Marks, for the offence to which you have pleaded guilty of feloniously destroying the Aurora on the High Seas, is that you be kept in penal servitude for the term of ten years.

[As to the demeanour of the prisoners it was remarked that Elmstone seemed rather surprised at the sentence passed on him; Whitwell received his with apparent composure, and so also did Harriott. Marks was crying during the address by his counsel, but seemed quite unaffected when sentence was pronounced.]

THE BATTLE OF THE "W's."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There seems to have been an alarming outbreak of late on the part of the family of the "W's." First we had "W. W." coming forward on the towers of the Deccan College, and denouncing France. On this "A. W." immediately sounded a loud opposition trumpet on Malabar Hill. At the same time "H. W." began chaunting a martial strain to excite the already over-excited Germans; but one which had a slight *soupçon* of satire in it, to judge from the advice he gives them as to the generous way in which they should cheer their wounded countrymen, namely—

"Send them gifts to heal their scars,
Send them all your *bad* cigars."

Next, a mysterious entity, who signs himself simply and sublimely "W.," as if he were the father of all the "W's.," which he may be for all I know to the contrary, comes forward in your columns to make the most alarming revelations as to a secret society which he and Disraeli call the "Madre Natura"—probably a female "W." And now some sucking "Oh W!" in Elphinstone College, quotes Scaliger and Heaven knows who else by way of annoting and emendating "A. W.'s" sacred text. This must be put a stop to. I don't quite believe in the existence of all these "W's," and am ready to head a subscription for the suppression of "W." Meanwhile I sign myself, *à la mode*, as yours most obediently,

Cumballa Hill, 30th July. D (em) W.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 23rd July, 1870.

Open 1,184½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	74,468	0	5
Merchandize	60,085	1	1
Electric Telegraph	742	12	0
Earth Trains	1,522	8	0
Total Rs.	1,36,818	5	6
Corresponding week last year open 872½ miles Total Rs.	1,63,106	14	3
Decrease	26,288	8	9

DECISION AS TO AUCTIONEERS' COMMISSION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green gave decision in a case in the High Court on Tuesday last involving a question as to the rate of commission charged by auctioneers in Bombay. The suit was brought by Mr. George E. Pilcher against Messrs Heeralall Hurgovundass and E. W. Flower, auctioneers, and in the plaint it was stated that plaintiff had employed the defendants as auctioneers to sell certain property belonging to him, that they received Rs. 5,813 on account of the purchase money on 30th September last, and that plaintiff now sought to recover Rs. 3,098, being the balance due after deducting Rs. 2,000 received and Rs. 715 the amount of brokerage due to the defendants. The first defendant filed a written statement, in which he admitted that Rs. 4,613 had been received by his firm, but alleged that the other Rs. 1,200 was paid to E. W. Flower solely on his own account. He admitted, also, that only Rs. 2,000 had been paid to the plaintiff, and he claimed to set off against the balance the sum of Rs. 2,390 due as commission and expressed his readiness to pay the balance of Rs. 223.

Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Ferguson (instructed by Mr. Cleary) appeared for the plaintiff; the Advocate General and Mr. Mayhew (instructed by Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,) for the defendants. The only issue raised was whether the defendant was entitled to set off more than Rs. 715, and, if so, what amount, for commission and charges. The hearing of the case occupied several days, the main question being as to the fair rate of commission.

His Lordship gave judgment on Saturday, when he said that the plaintiff did not contend that there was due to him more than Rs 3,813, and the only question was, how much the defendants were entitled to deduct from that sum of Rs 3,813 in respect of commission due to them on certain sales. It seemed to be agreed on both sides that there was no distinct previous arrangement as to what rate of commission on the sales by auction was to be charged, but there was no dispute with regard to lots two and three, disposed of by private sale, the rate of commission on which was 2 per cent. That was a rate that had been paid in previous transactions—on one occasion when the plaintiff purchased property from the trustees of B. F. Cama, and on another occasion when he sold some property to Mr. Sassoon. However, the rate of commission on sales by private contract was not in dispute. The real question at issue was the rate of commission to be charged on sales of property by auction. The only evidence th [redacted] on that point except that of the parties to [redacted] of Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, one of the pa [redacted] of Bennett and Co., who had had consider [redacted] the sale of property by auction and otherwis [redacted] is no certainty about the rate of commis [redacted] large properties, but the maximum is 2 p [redacted] properties I mean Rs. 30,000 or Rs. [redacted] to be a fair and liberal percentage. If [redacted] bought in the usual commission is 1 per cent. As the property in question was worth Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000, and was the property of one individual, his Lordship thought that, although it had been sold on different days, yet 4 per cent. would be a very high charge. The evidence that had been given did not very much assist the Court to come to a decision as to what was the proper rate of commission. There seemed to be no fixed rate, and there was very little in the evidence on which the Court could found a judgment; it could not have any practical knowledge or experience on the subject, but he inclined to accept the statement of Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee that 2 per cent. on sales by auction of large properties was a fair and liberal percentage of commission, and that 1 per cent. was the usual charge on property that was bought in. Then there was the evidence of Mr. Pilcher and Mr. Flower, which went to show that when an attempt was made to adjust the accounts, the defendants admitted that the terms mentioned, namely, 2 per cent. on sales by auction and 1 per cent on property bought in, were the usual rates of commission. These were the rates which he had decided to allow to the defendants. The other item in the suit was as to whether permission would be allowed to them to cancel the agreement with Mr. Sassoon. Now, there seemed to be no doubt that there were some services rendered in this matter by Heeralall, on the authorisation of Mr. Pilcher, and the question was whether there was any special commission due to him in respect of those services. He was disposed to think that Mr. Pilcher did authorise Heeralall to do what he could in the matter of that contract with Mr. Sassoon, and that his remuneration for that trouble was to be the percentage he would become entitled to on the re-sale of the property got back from Mr. Sassoon;—and that was the commission in this suit to which he was entitled, between Rs. 700 and Rs. 800. He could not have got that unless the sale to Mr. Sassoon had been cancelled, and his Lordship decided, therefore, that the amount the plaintiff was willing to allow for commission (2 per cent. on actual sales by auction and 1 per cent. on property bought in) was correct. Thus, by striking off the claim for special commission on the cancelling of the contract with Mr. Sassoon, the amount of commission due to the defendants was Rs. 732, and on that issue, therefore, he found that the defendants were entitled to a set off for commission of Rs. 732 against the balance of Rs. 3,813.

Decree was therefore given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,081 with costs, and 6 per cent on judgment.

A MIDNIGHT ASSASSINATION.

In the Appellate side of the High Court on Thursday, 21st July, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd disposed of the case the Queen vs. Chunda Bhugwan. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kaira, District Ahmedabad, before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Acting Joint Session Judge, the prisoner, aged about twenty years, a Rajpoot cultivator, committed for trial by Mr. J. King, full power magistrate, was charged with murder, in having caused the death, with a knife, sword, or other instrument, of one Mooljee Purbhoodass in the village of Alindra.

Mr. Newnham, in giving judgment, said—Chunda Bhugwan is charged with the murder of Mooljee by striking him on the head with a knife or some such weapon, and pleads not guilty. The principal evidence against him is the declaration made by Mooljee after being wounded, and repeated in Chunda's presence, and the evidence of two watchmen and Jumnadas. Accused's vakil takes the objection that it is not shown that the blow caused death, and it is certainly a defect in the case that there is no medical evidence. The native assistant at the Neriad Dispensary was not examined as a witness in the case, and is now absent in the Deccan, so his evidence is lost; but as it is clearly shown that Mooljee received a severe wound on the head, that he was taken to the dispensary, was treated there, and died eight or nine days after receiving the wound, which, according to the report of the jury who examined the body, was deep enough to fracture the skull, I consider there is no reasonable doubt whatever that the blow was the cause of death. He further objects that it is not shown that Mooljee, when he made the declaration, was in expectation of death; but considering the dangerous character of the wound and the prostrate condition of Mooljee, he may very well have expected death though his expression is "God knows whether I shall recover;" and in any case the declaration would be admissible though not perhaps of so much weight under section 369 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mooljee first gave Chunda's name the day after he was wounded, saying that he saw him because Chunda sprang on his chest in the veranda of his house at night to strike him, and his face was close to him. He repeated the accusation on Chunda being brought into his presence, and again four or five days before his death, in the Neriad Dispensary, to the first class subordinate magistrate. The evidences of Odhar and Bulla is that, when on their rounds, they fell in with four men, of whom one had a knife, the others swords. Bulla tried to stop the man with a knife, who was Chunda, but the others prevented him, and they all made off towards Mangroli. This was at night about twelve o'clock. . . . . Jumnadas also says that he saw that night four men, Chunda, Khoosla, and two others on the Mangroli road, armed, one with a knife and three with swords. This was about 11 p.m. The cause of quarrel is deposed to by the deceased Mooljee in his declaration, a long standing dispute about a field, also a threat; and much the same is deposed by deceased's father. The magistrate, in his proceedings, remarks on the reckless vindictiveness of the inhabitants of that district. Nothing has been found of the swords and knife spoken; and Khoosla, uncle to the deceased, was dismissed for want of evidence. The denunciation of Chunda by the deceased Mooljee is, I consider, strong evidence under the circumstances. The assessors, from whom I had much difficulty in extracting a simple expression of opinion, said that they considered it proved by Mooljee's declaration that Chunda had inflicted the wound, but not being satisfied with the remaining evidence, they would not say guilty. . . . . The difficulties which appear to me to exist with regard to the evidence of Odhar, Bulla, and Jumnadas are, first, the doubt whether they may have been influenced by hearing Chunda's name mentioned as the suspected person next day in the village, and so came to the conclusion that he was one of the people they saw the night before; and second, as the moon by the calendar was only nine days' old on that night, could they have identified any one by its light? This last is a difficulty continually occurring in such cases. After giving my best consideration on the first of these points, it does not appear to me likely that the identification was the result of what they heard and an after-thought, while there is no reason shown for these witnesses to make up this evidence against Chunda. Again, though the moon was young, the starlight in April is very clear; and these witnesses may very likely use the expression "chaud" for either moon-light or star-light indifferently. The evidence for the defence is an attempt to prove an *alibi*, namely, that Chunda was at the time one of the audience of a Brahmin reader in Mangroli at a kinsman's house. In the face of the evidence for the prosecution, I attach no credit to it whatever. Having carefully weighed the evidence and circumstances of the case, I am compelled to conclude that the charge is established, and, differing from the assessors, find that Chunda Bhugwan is guilty of the offence specified; and in a case of savage noctural assassination like this, I can see no reason for passing other than the extreme sentence,—leaving it to the superior Court, to which the case must go, to consider whether any mitigation of the sentence is called for by the youth of the culprit, who is only twenty. The Court directed that the prisoner Chunda be hanged.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death.

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THE INJUNCTION REGARDING CARGC OF THE GREYHOUND.

The following were the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Green in giving judgment on Tuesday last with regard to the application by Rajaram Govindram for an injunction against the removal of 525 bales on board the Greyhound shipped by that firm for Cursondass Madhowdass :—

This case, which relates to cotton shipped on board the Greyhound, is, in my opinion, so similar to the case decided a few days ago, of Rajaram Govindram and another vs. M. H. Brown and others, that it is not necessary to state again at length my reasons for concluding to make absolute the order for an injunction and receiver, granted on the 4th instant. I did not decide the matter at once on the argument being concluded, as I wished to consider more closely whether the present case has any substantial points to distinguish it from the one referred to, and I have not been able to discover any. In the present case the plaintiffs had purchased and shipped on board the Greyhound in all 1,000 bales of cotton. For 475 of such bales they have been paid by the defendant Cursondass Madhowdass, and have delivered to him the mate's receipt in respect of them; but for 525 bales they have not been paid, and still retain the mate's receipts. Of these 525 bales, 154 are marked (N B inside a triangle and T K outside); 344 are marked (N D inside a triangle and T K outside); 25 are marked (N B inside a triangle and K M outside); and 2 are marked (N B inside a triangle and K M outside). The defendants, Messrs. Stearn, Hobart and Co., claim 500 of the 525 bales claimed by the plaintiffs, and under bills of lading signed by the defendant Jackson, the then master of the Greyhound, and endorsed to the defendants, Stearns, Hobart and Co, by the defendant Cursondass Madhowdass. In the affidavit of Mr. Lang, an assistant of the firm of Stearns, Hobart and Co., affirmed on the 13th instant, the 500 bales so claimed by that firm are stated to bear the mark (N B inside a triangle and T K outside); and if that be so, the bills of lading endorsed to that firm would appear to comprise only 154 of the bales claimed by the plaintiffs; and if it be true as the defendant Jackson states in the fourth paragraph of his affidavit, affirmed on the 9th instant that, "I have on board, besides the 525 bales of cotton mentioned in the plaint, other bales of cotton not [redacted] passed to the defendant Cursondass Madhowdass at or before the shipment; and (2) that the plaintiffs had notice of the dealing of Cursondass Madhowdass with the goods and ought not now to be allowed to set up their right of property, if any. As to the first point, I am of opinion on the evidence before me that the property in the 525 bales in question never passed absolutely to Cursondass Madhowdass. The goods were shipped by the plaintiffs' own muccadum and till put on board appear to have been in their possession, and since they were put on board the plaintiffs have always held the mate's receipts, and they are, as they allege, still unpaid vendors of the cotton. It is urged that the fact of marking the bales T. K. (stated to mean Tod, Kinnaird and Company, the correspondents in Liverpool of the defendants Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co.) indicates an intention on the part of the plaintiffs to part with the property in the goods. There is no evidence by whose directions the marks were put on, and even if the plaintiffs did it themselves, of itself it would not in my opinion be sufficient to indicate an intention on their part, that the property in the bales should there and then be transferred. In the case of the bales in question, in Rajaram v. Brown, they were marked K. M. (said to mean Cursondas Madhowdass), and I do not see that the fact or mode of the marks in the present case affords any ground of distinction from that case. It is then urged that the plaintiffs had a general account with Cursondass Madhowdass, and were paid by him sums on such general account from time to time and not on account of specific bales as delivered on board ship, and that by the placing the goods on board ship, the property passed from the plaintiffs. But this mode of dealing is denied by the plaintiffs, and they adhere to their original statement that payment was made to them from time to time by Cursondass Madhowdass on account of specific bales as delivered, and that till such payment the mate's receipts for goods shipped were retained by them. The only evidence in support of the defendants' intention on this head is belief of Mr. Lang grounded on information derived from the defendant Cursondass Madhowdass; but in the absence of any affidavits of Cursondass Madhowdass I cannot give weight to it having before me the direct evidence on this point of the plaintiffs. Then it is urged that the plaintiffs had notice of the dealings of Cursondass Madhowdass. The evidence of this is in para 10 of Mr. Lang's affidavit of the 13th instant, which is as follows:—"The said plaintiff Narrondass Moolchund has, as I am informed and believe, for some time past, been in the habit of daily sitting in the office of the said Cursondass Madhowdass. He is intimately connected with him in business, and is, as I verily believe, acquainted with the cotton transactions of the said Cursondass and the manner in which the same are effected and carried out; and I believe that the said Cursondass obtained such advances as aforesaid on the said bills of lading with the full knowledge and approval of the plaintiffs." This statement (which after all is only a statement of Mr. Lang's belief) is in substance contradicted in para. 7 of the plantiff's affidavit affirmed on the 16th instant:—"It is not true that for some time past I was daily in the habit of sitting at the office of the said Cursondass Madhowdass, but I generally went to him to deliver him the mate's receipts and take payment for the same; but it is totally untrue that I was acquainted with his cotton transactions, and also it is perfectly untrue that he obtained such advances with my full knowledge and approval. I say I never enquired of the said Cursondass to whom he shipped cotton or to whom he consigned the same. I merely asked him to take the mate's receipts I had and pay me money for the same" In this state of the evidence it would, I consider, be impossible to hold that the plaintiffs had notice of the particular dealings of the defendant Cursondass Madhowdass with the firm of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co. in respect to the cotton in dispute so as to preclude the plaintiffs from setting up as against that firm the right of property which I hold they still have in that cotton. To the argument of inconvenience, I cannot of course avoid giving consideration. But this case is not within the principle of such cases as Raphael v. Thames Valley Railway Co. (2 L. R. Equity, p. 37) where relief in Equity in the way of decreeing the specific performance of a contract was refused on the ground that to enforce the contract would be to interfere with the rights and convenience of the public, and, though no doubt it is inconvenient to the defendants that the cotton should not go forward, yet at the present stage of the case it is the opinion of the Court that the cotton belongs to the plaintiffs, or at any rate that they have such an interest in it as entitles them to claim from the Court its aid in restraining the alienation or removal out of the jurisdiction of such cotton. Order of 4th July for injunction made absolute, costs reserved.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald, of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., was appointed receiver of the cotton on board the Greyhound, the subject of the above suit.

BOMBAY GOSSIP.

(By the "Pioneer's" Correspondent.)

Bombay, 25th July.

There is some excitement in religious circles concerning the action of Bishop Douglas and a clique attached to him in connection with the society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It is alleged that he is striving to make the local branch of this Society a mere creature of his own, and that in a general way he is acting in an unconstitutional, high-handed manner. The secretary, Mr. Wilson, the senior chaplain, has resigned his post in disgust. The more serious point of complaint is that three missionaries, who have been usefully engaged in Bombay, have been sent off to Kolapore, and that their usefulness has been materially impaired by a course of desultory removals and transferments. By this step the preparatory labours of six years are abandoned. That people interested in such work should quarrel at all is of itself sufficiently grievous and discouraging, but a worse feature in the case is the appearance of that fanciful liking for distant and out-of-sight action, which it seems is not confined to the Protestant notions of Exeter Hall speeches and Clapham tea-fights. It might be expected that an acute Anglican Catholic Bishop would see that a work well begun and lying close to hand, is *the* work of all others not to abandon. Meanwhile the plodding Jesuits work away steadily and successfully, looking neither to the right nor to the left. Nor is it imputing to them any extraordinary or inhuman maliciousness to say that they enjoy with quiet grins the appearance of dissension among their Protestant rivals in Bombay.

More frauds! A confidential clerk of Messrs. Nicol and Co., occupying for years a position of trust, and receiving a salary sufficient to induce many an Englishman to leave home, is accused of embezzling sums amounting to Rs. 42,000 and upwards. What with the bad commercial season, the knavish people of various creeds and colours, the war which already has injured trade, and the dismal weather of the period, it cannot be said that Bombay just now is in a cheerful state. And it is to be feared that we have not yet reached the bottom of the abyss. Gavroche in *Les Miserables*, looking up at the sky, observes—"What! raining again!—I withdraw my subscription." Gavroche was an irreverent rascal, but his sentiment is one that commends itself to all here, for although it is an influence seldom recognised in print, there can be no doubt of the depressing effect of these dismal days of continuous rain. The Clown in *Twelfth Night* is the only person on record who got any fun out of the circumstance that the rain it raineth every day, and no amount of Mark Tapleyism will carry one cheerfully through this abject period. If it is one's fate to remain here during the wet season, one begins with a stout determination to go on as though nothing were the matter; but as day by day the dampness, steaminess, and darkness increase, it is found increasingly difficult, till about the middle of the deluge one grows desperate and no more pretends to hide the fact that he is the moistest and most miserable of mortals. About this time one begins to realise what he had previously tried to ignore, that the big yellow frogs bay like blood-hounds the whole night long, and speculates with keenly sympathetic feeling as to the amount of annoyance the Egyptians (from whom our sympathies have been too long withheld) must have left when they had for their sins frogs in their bed-chambers and frogs in their kneading troughs The dwelling that for eight months you had prided yourself upon the possession of, on account of its openness to "a' the airts the wind can blaw," you now find unbearable for this very peculiarity, and for a mess of dry pottage you would sell your own or anybody else's birth-right. A lot of Booruds come and case you in from your eaves to the ground with bamboo mats till your once airy habitation becomes about as well ventilated as a straw beehive, while the misty light that struggles in through your porch barely serves to reveal the damp limpness and mouldiness of your belongings. I remember reading in an instructive book about India that the Concan was *very wet*. I don't know anything wetter. If it is so dull for man who can smoke, and who have business and work for diversions, I need hardly point out how doubly so it must be for women. A lady of my acquaintance has been good enough to give me a few verses, descriptive of her sensations. I can answer for their *ad vivum* fidelity, so I hope you will print here her woful plaint :—

I *know* that toad-stools in my bonnets grow,
A cock-roach nest is in my last new hat,
My gloves and boots were ruined long ago,
And on my wardrobe shelves I've seen a rat!

Through the long day the smouldering charcoal plays
A losing game with damp in every room,
My smarting eyes on smoke-dried treasures gaze,
And reckon up destruction in the gloom.

* * * *

They count our rain fall up in grudging measure,
With gauges all too shallow for our woes,
They talk of *inches* of the liquid treasure,—
When we have *yards* with every wind that blows!

Dull in the morning, duller still at noon:
Dullest of all as dreary night comes round;
The same words, always to the self-same tune,
And nothing ever fresh to sight or sound.

I can't drive even to that slowest spot
In all the island where the band should play;
Then bull-frogs croak, and sodden benches rot,
While buffaloes through its miry puddles stray.

I go from mildewed couch to mouldy bed,
And in the morning shall feel no surprise
[redacted]f no reeking pillow 'neath my head
I find a crop of [illegible] rise.

IMPORT BUSINESS IN INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

The past few years have brought about great and important changes in all the various circumstances which regulate, or in any way affect, the conduct of business in Indian markets; changes which, if we are not greatly mistaken, will practically revolutionise the system on which that business has hitherto been carried on.

It is easy to foresee that a system which took root in the days of monthly communication with Europe, when as yet telegraphs were undreamt of, when railroads were in a state of infancy, or at a still remoter period, when the old Cape route was the only highway to and from Europe—it is easy to foresee that a system so established cannot long be maintained when, as now, we have daily telegraphic communication with Europe, the old Cape route to a large extent superseded by the Suez Canal, the great marts of the interior in instantaneous communication with our bazaars, and carriage of goods to the remotest districts of the country a matter of days merely, instead of weeks as formerly. It is certain that, under these altered conditions, we must be prepared for important changes and modifications in our business system, changes which will, in a greater or less degree, affect the interests alike of agents here and of shippers at home.

We propose briefly to consider these changes in relation to their effect on the future management of our import trade.

Their first and most important effect then, and that on which all the others rest, will, in our opinion, be a closer assimilation of prices here to those of the home markets—as a necessary result of daily communication by telegraph. For it is clear that with Manchester and Glasgow prices known here on the same or following day, dealers will, in a normal state of the market, decline to pay anything much beyond the equivalent of those prices, *plus* the barest margin for charges, and the result will be that the importer who can land goods here at the smallest cost will virtually rule the market and determine current prices. This, in fact, has already taken place, and we recognise in the now prevalent prices, not so much the result of famine in the consuming districts, or over-supply,—although these have doubtless had their effect,—as a necessary accompaniment of the entirely altered relations between this market and its basis of supply. And it will henceforth, we imagine, be found that the narrow margins at present existing between prices here and at home will prove to be normal—in other words, no change can reasonably be looked for in the relation which prices in this country at present bear to home cost. If that be so, it follows that if profit is to be made at all, it will have to be attained by a radical reduction in charges on either side, rather than by advance in prices in India.

Nor is some diminution in commission and profit now-a-days unreasonable, for, with London as near to Calcutta, for all practical purposes of communication, as it is to Manchester or Glasgow, it follows that risk and responsibility are lessened, and diminished risk and responsibility may reasonably and equitably be attended by a lower scale of remuneration. Already there is no lack of agents willing to realise consignments at one-fourth of the rates still exacted by most of our respectable, if somewhat venerable and old-fashioned, first-class import houses. However extraordinary it may appear, we know of instances where large Manchester and Glasgow shippers of grey and dyed goods ignorantly pay agents in India 6½ per cent. selling commission, *plus* the usual 2 per cent. discount, to say nothing of extraordinary items for landing and warehousing. The result of these heavy charges has been a gradual abandonment of simple consignment operations, so far at least as regards grey staples.

The fact is that goods can no longer bear, nor will shippers be found to pay, the old scale of charges. We believe, indeed, that even should a large reduction in those charges be made, purely consignment operations will never again in normal times be sufficiently remunerative to afford inducement to shippers at home. That, however, will be more the case with staple goods, say grey cloth and yarns, than with fancy or dyed fabrics, the production of which is in comparatively fewer hands, and the demand for which is necessarily more fluctuating and uncertain.

While, however, there is a gradual falling off in purely consignment business, there is at the same time an increase in what are known as "joint account" operation, that is, where the buyer of the goods at home and the selling agent here have a joint interest in the venture. Both of the parties to such an operation are supposed to be equally interested in keeping down charges so as to assist the final result. A little enquiry, however, is sufficient to show that so far as the buying agent is concerned any such idea is wholly fallacious.

These buying agents, as is well known, usually occupy large warehouses, which in favourable, that is, to say in low, states of the market, they fill from floor to ceiling with goods purchased on their own account and in anticipation of orders. In the event of prices going up, which by the way is almost an inevitable result of these self-same large purchases, any subsequent orders to buy on joint account, or otherwise, are supplied from this stock, of course at the current rate of the day, the joint operation being charged with one per cent. commission for that arduous service. As a rule these agents have extensive packing apparatus on their premises, and the goods so bought are packed at a certain fixed rate which may be safely estimated at about 30 per cent. above the actual cost of packing, so that it is possible and often practicable for a paying agent to earn 1½ or 2 per cent. in commission and packing charges (in itself a decent profit in these times), before the goods even leave his premises, putting aside the profit that may have accrued on the purchase from his own stock through a rise in the market. No wonder then that these agents are always ready to operate on joint account, on condition of their having the buying and packing of the goods. What matter to them if the goods barely cover invoice when they reach their destination and come to be sold? It is, however, widely different with the other party to the operation, whose profit or loss depends altogether on the result as compared with invoice cost, and whose share of these buying and packing charges is a *bona fide* out-of-pocket payment.

Some firms, however, chiefly foreign, and notably Greek, have long since discovered all this, and done away with the intervention of these buying agents. Their system is to have branch buying-houses of their own at all the principal markets of supply, to pack their own goods for shipment, thereby saving the large margin between the traffic rate charged by the regular agents, and actual cost. The result is that they are able to undersell, very often by 2 or 3 per cent. not only goods consigned under the old system but also those shipped on the joint account system we have described. There is thus, in fact, every probability of their enjoying, after a short time, an entire monopoly of the business in staple imports.

It is, of course, obviously hopeless for operators on the old system to compete with holders of goods so bought and packed, not to mention the additional advantage derived by the fresh importers from their system of self-insurance.

We have confined our remarks to import business, but, did space permit, it would be easy to show that what we have said is almost equally applicable to export business also.

On the whole, then, we arrive at this conclusion: that the business of the future must take the form of individual operation as adopted by the Greek houses and others, as distinct from the present system of consignee and agent or buying agent and seller jointly; or as an alternative, there must be such a sweeping reduction in charges both here and on the home side as shall render some large modification of the existing system practicable, for small profits and quick returns must henceforth be the motto for merchant and agent alike. Rapid turn over of capital, and preparation to take the average of markets over a certain period of time, will henceforth be necessary in order to keep in the front of the race of competition. The time for voluminous circulars and formal, unnecessary, bulky correspondence is past. The telegraph must be used more freely, the additional expense thereby involved being well saved in stationery and establishment. Lithography and every other aid to despatch must be fully made use of, in order to expedite business and economise time. And, lastly, the system we have indicated, or something akin to it, must be adopted, and adopted soon, by those English houses who desire to maintain the past pre-eminence of their countrymen in the Eastern trade, or who hope to retain even a foothold in the markets gained for them in the past by a lavish expenditure of English treasure and of English blood.

BANGALORE RACES.

Second Day, 23rd July.

The weather was charming for the second day of the meeting, and the gathering in the stand and ring exceeded the first day. We cannot say the same for the sport. The two great events on the card were "The Arab Plate" and "Bangalore Cup." For the former Emerald was much fancied, and was made a hot favourite in the lotteries selling for Rs. 500. Grand Master, notwithstanding his defeat on the first day in the Cup, was bought together with his stable companion by the owner and realized his expectations, by finishing an easy winner. For the outer Allegra was somewhat contradictory, selling for Rs. 190 in one, and Rs. 570 in another, lottery. Neither favourites supported their characters, and as usual in such cases the conventional *pot* got capsized. For the first run "Arab Plate" six horses came to post.

First Race.—"Arab Plate."—Rs. 400 from the fund. Weight for age. Winners before the meeting 7 lbs. additional. Winner of Maharajah's Cup, 5 lbs. extra. R. C. and a distance.

Ali Asker's g a h Hadji 8 st. 10 lbs. Chapman ... 1
Capt. Local's g a h Diamond 8 st. 5 lbs. ... 2
Mr. Nursing Rao's b a h Emerald 9 st. 10 lbs Tyrrel... 3
Time—2m. 48½s. The dist. 1m. 15s. The 1¼ 2m. 33½s.

Emerald next to rails, next Diamond and Surgeon Major third. Selim outside and looking a trifle tucked up. Grand Master was the first to get away as might be expected by all who know Mr. Power's *forte* for such and was the first to pass the judge's box. This he kept to the mile post closely attended by Diamond who passed him going down the hill. The rocks obstructed the view, but when they were passed, Diamond was seen leading, and running well within himself; Hadji had come up to third place with Emerald in attendance, the rest in a "follow the leader" fashion. At the turn in, Hadji came away, challenged Diamond at the distance, and won easy by three lengths, Diamond second, Emerald third. Our time somewhat differs from the official, but as we got the drop of the flag which cannot be seen from the judge's chair, it is only fair to suppose it to be correct.

The R. C. (1¼ mile) 2m. 33½s. whole distance 2m. 48½s., which gives 15 seconds for the distance.

The "Mysore Stakes" was a walk over for Melbourne.

Second Race.—"The Mysore Stakes."—Rs. 500 from the fund. All horses. 1½ miles. Weight for age and class. Winners of previous seasons once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winner of Trial Stakes or Bangalore Cup to carry 5 lbs. additional.

Mr. Sheardale's b aus g Melbourne, W. O. ... 0

The third and next event was the maiden race of the day, "The Bangalore Cup."

Third Race.—"Bangalore Cup."—Value Rs. 1,000. For all English and Colonial maidens. Weight for age and class. 1½ mile. Three horses from different stables or in *bona fide* different interests to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

Mr. Bullen's br aus g Hunting Horn 9 st 4 lbs. Owner ... 1
Mr. Clifton's b aus f Allegra 8 st. 2 lbs Clark... 2
Mr. Maunsell ns ch aus h Ivanhoe, 9 st. 10 lbs. Tyrrell ... 3
Round Course 2m 33s., 1st ¼ out even time, 1½ mile 3m. 3s.

Ivanhoe and Allegra found most favour, but there was a dark horse in the Lancer lines doomed to rob them of the expected laurel. We were very much pleased to see the sporting owner land Hunting Horn, the winner; not so much on account of the upset, it must have caused to the 4 o'clock in the morning "touts" with their ever ready, stop watches (which, we are glad to see, has again deceived them), but as a reward for his downright love of sport in bringing out without austentation, two such good horses as Norham and Hunting Horn. To describe the race, Ivanhoe took inside with Zenobia and Allegra as second and third. They ran pretty much this order to the mile post, Allegra a little in front but closely attended by Zenobia. There the rocks spoilt our view, but on again catching sight of them, Hunting Horn had taken fourth place, and at the half mile from home he challenged and passed one after the other. At the turn in he was alongside of Ivanhoe, Allegra still leading and going strong. At the ¼ mile from the post he overhauled the mare Allegra, raced with her a few strides, and finding he could not pass her, Mr. Bullen sat down and finished an easy winner in 3-3 the 1½ mile. The course was done in 2m. 3s. or 4 seconds less than Zouave's time last year, Allegra second, and Invanhoe third. Zenobia and Jessie were out of the run at the 1½ mile, and came home easy. The remaining two were nowhere.

The fourth race was a Galloway Handicap made from the remaining funds of Melbourne's walk over. Only three horses accepted. Mr. Miller's Teazer we think, and thought at the time, was over-weighted by giving 1 st. 4 lbs. to another horse of his inches on a course like the Bangalore one. Mameluke was like a butter firkin, but found backers after his indifferent performance the first day.

Fourth Race.—"Handicap."—For all galloways, 1½ mile. Entrance Rs. 25. Acceptances Rs. 50 in addition.

Mr. Beaver's b a g Don Juan 8 st. 6 lbs. Chapman .. 1
Mr. Miller's g a g Teazer 9 st. 10 lbs. Tingey 2
Captain Herbert's b a g Mameluke 8 st. David 3
Time—2m. 37s.

All got away together, Don Juan showing in front, and outpacing the other two. At the mile post he was four length ahead, which interval he increased down the hill. When seen again after clearing the rocks he was a long way in advance of his horses, and continued to gain on them to the turn in, when he took a pull to steady up the hill. Here the gap was decreased, and Chapman finding he had it all his own way made play with Teazer by pulling back to him, but at the distance he shook the Don's head and landed him an easy winner by 2 lengths in 2m. 37s.

The concluding event was the pony race, always an amusing one here from having a large field, but the presence of two little Arabs shook the confidence of Subaltern owners of tats. Only four put in an appearance, though five were entered on the card. The result was booked beforehand by the owner of Mahaboob who was backing him at 2 and 3 to 1 against the field.

Fifth Race.—"Pony Race."—Rs. 75 from the fund, ½ mile. Rs. 15 entrance. For all ponies 13·2 and under Catch weights over 9 stones.

Ali Asker's g a p Mahaboob, Chapman ... 1
Mr. Pilgrim's g a p Hope ... 2
Mr. Knox's br p Wild Charlie, Tingey ... 3
Mr. Sheardale's p Misfortune, Cousins ... 4
Time—1m. 1s.

Hope had the advantage of a start, but did not travel far before he was picked up by Mahaboob who won as he liked with any amount to spare in 1m. 1s.,—no mean performance for a pony. With the exception of this race all the races were against expectations. A concluding word for Allegra, she is a game little mare, and we think had she been in the hands of a better trainer she would have won. The owner, we believe, declared her lame at the lotteries, but her time being known (as was every horse, but Hunting Horn's) it was discredited or thought exaggerated by some. We, however, know that she is lame, and started a cripple or the result would have been different.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE 21st FUSILIERS.

We understand that the families of the men of the 21st Fusiliers have been sent into camp behind the Lancer Barracks on the old Race-course, in consequence of the appearance of cholera among them. We may mention that from the first appearance of the epidemic at this station, now about two months, there have been only 77 cases, about 40 of which have proved fatal, and great credit is due to the active and energetic measures adopted by the president of the municipal board to prevent the spread of the disease.—*Bangalore Herald*, July 26.

VAGRANTS.

The deportation of European loafers from Calcutta, under sections 17 and 18 of the Vagrancy Act, has at last commenced; and a nice expensive luxury it is likely to prove, if they can only be sent away as second-class passengers, as seems to be the case. There is no provision of law compelling shipowners or masters to take them on board as deck hands or supernumeraries, or at a fixed charge as in the case of distressed seamen. Accordingly, the Australian vagabond, who came up with horses, sleeping on a truss or where he could, is sent back in clover at Government expense; and on the whole he rather likes it.—*Pioneer.*

THE "PRISON CROP."

The combined wisdom of the jail authorities in Bengal has evolved the following rules on the subject of hair-cutting:—"1. European prisoners sentenced for any term less than one month are not to have their hair close-cropped. 2. Europeans, whose term exceeds one month, are to be close-cropped on admission, and their hair will be kept short during imprisonment. Beards will be close-trimmed by scissors in the same way. (We gather from this that the 'close crop' is effected with a knife and fork.) 3. Europeans, whose term is less than one month, will have their hair cut for purposes of cleanliness only, but not so as to disfigure them. 4. All European prisoners will be allowed to let their hair grow during the last month of their imprisonment." These rules, we believe, owe their existence to the sensitive scruples of Mr. J. B. Roberts, who complained that he could always recognise old offenders just out of jail by their peculiar tonsure, which prevented his enjoying undisturbed that unprejudiced bias towards acquittal that befitted him as a man and a judge.—*Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA PORT DUES.

The opening of the Suez Canal has saved the shipping interests of Calcutta from any increase of port dues. With a wise providence the Government of India, recognising the severity of the competition to which Calcutta will now be exposed, has written off against the accounts of 1869-70 all the debt due to it from the port, and allows the new Trust to start with no burden beyond the present value of the block made over to it, *plus* the amount of the loan necessary to complete the outfit of the port. This renders it possible for the Bengal Government to retain in its own hands, for the present, the whole of the port dues; the other income of the Trust being sufficient for ordinary expenses and for the accumulation of a reserve. The port dues will be devoted to the charges connected with the river channel below Calcutta, including conservancy, buoying, and light vessels. For this purpose the receipts are all too insufficient, but by amalgamating pilotage, lighting and maintenance of approaches, it is hoped to make both ends meet. No fresh burden will be imposed on shipping if it can possibly be avoided. Sir William Grey will have the satisfaction, when he leaves India, of knowing that he has done more for commercial Calcutta by his Port Trust and Hooghly Bridge schemes than any of his predecessors succeeded in effecting.—*Pioneer.*

IRRIGATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

An extensive irrigation project has lately been submitted to the Government of India by Mr. Armstrong, the Officiating Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces. It is named "The Kanham" after the large river of that name whose waters it is proposed to utilize. The leading feature of the scheme is a reservoir. This work will have an area of 40 square miles with an available depth of water of 30 feet. This storage, added to the flow of the river, will afford a perennial supply. The area of land under command is 450,000 acres, of which 285,000 are at present cultivated. The estimated cost of the project is 72 lakhs of rupees. The chief works are the masonry head dam 1,900 feet in length and 110 feet in height over the rock in the bed of the river on which it will be built, also two smaller masonry dams 1,400 feet long and 90 feet high. The escape weirs are 13,000 feet in length or about 2½ miles. The head embankments are 6,000 feet in length and average 50 feet in height. The main canal is 90 miles long and the main distributory channels 120. The reservoir is to contain twenty thousand millions of cubic feet of water. By means of this project a full perennial supply of water will be afforded to the rich and well-populated country which surrounds the city of Nagpore, and to the large station of Kamptee with their population of nearly 200,000 persons. Mr. Hooper is the executive engineer of this great work.—*Friend of India*, July 28.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.
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Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

BANKS.

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Reserve Fund ... 800,000
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The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

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THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Subscribed Capital ... $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital ... $35,00,000
Reserve Fund ... $8,00,000
London Bankers.—The London and County Bank.
Board of Directors.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.—Chairman.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine, Heard & Co.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.
Thomas Pyke, Esq., Messrs. Birley and Co.
Hon'ble R. Rowett, Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
Head Office—Hongkong.
Chief Manager—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Branches and Agencies.
Shanghai. Hankow. | Foochow. Yokohama. | Calcutta. Bombay.
London.
Bombay Agency.
The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.
Interest.
On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—
12 Months ... 5 per cent per annum.
6 „ ... 4 do. do.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.
R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 26th May, 1870. Agent in Bombay.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
Branches in India and China.
Calcutta, Madras. | Agra. Bombay. | Kurrachee. Lahore. | Shanghai. Hongkong.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/10 3/4 „
3 do. 1/10 5/8 „
2 do. 1/10 1/2 „
1 do. 1/10 3/8 „
On demand 1/10 1/4 „
On Scotland 1/10 1/8 „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... 1/10 1/8 „
No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interests.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 28th July, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
The Properties of Gentlemen.
A nearly new and light miniature brougham in excellent order.
A second-hand first-rate high wheeled dog-cart by Bennien and Healey of Liverpool.
A second-hand Cab buggy by Hutchings and Otto.
A ditto ditto on C springs by E. Kesterton.
Also,
A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shaft.
1 English-built dog-cart with lamps.
The properties of Gentlemen.
A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.
A second-hand English-built dog-cart.
Just Landed.
A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
The property of a Gentleman.
A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.
Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger.
1 handsome waggonette.
Just Landed ex Kennyon.
A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
Also,
1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.
Just Landed ex Talbot.
A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
2 new velocipide.
Also,
A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
A second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400.
Just Landed.
1 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, painted dark blue and lining to match.
Just Unpacked.
A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.
A few four in hand whips.
The Properties of Gentlemen.
2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed ex Fifeshire.
A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
The property of a Gentleman.
A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.
The property of a Gentleman.
A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.
Just Landed.
A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.
Just landed.
Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 18th July 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, the LOWER FLOOR of the BUNGALOW in the ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE COMPOUND, Byculla. Rent Rupees 112-8.—Apply to
KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET in the Fort, with immediate possession, THREE ROOMS on the ground-floor of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co.'s Office, Elphinstone Circle Buildings.
1 Room, large (corner facing the Secretariat), suitable for an office; it is also most advantageously situated for a shop.
1 Room (side leading to Custom House Import Gate and at the Brokers' Stand), lately office of Messrs. Elmstone and Whitwell.
1 Ditto ditto, lately Office of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey and Co.
For further particulars apply on the premises.
FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
Bombay, 29th July 1870.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

THACKER VINING, & Co.
A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.
AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.
All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.
INSPECTION IS INVITED.

TO MERCHANTS.
For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11
STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.
Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.
In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
26, Apollo Street.
Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.
PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.
LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.
GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.
NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.
Prices on application.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint. — Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron. — Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows. — Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows. — Corrugated Iron.
Canvas. — Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins. — Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine. — Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement. — Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts. — Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting. — Perforated Zinc Sheets.
N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

McCABE'S WATCHES.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.
PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.
Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.
32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(for ladies)
Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.
On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.
Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.
MARSHALL and WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.
PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.
F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.
BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.
32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL. Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW & OTHER BOOKS ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.

	Rs.	
Britain under Trogan, Roman, and Saxon Rule. By John Milton	2	4
Lectures on Art. By John Ruskin	3	12
An Inquiry concerning the Origin of Christianity. By C. C. Hennel	1	12
The Crusades. By Edward Gibbon	2	4
Drawing for Carpenters & Joiners. By Ellis A. Davidson	2	4
Brought to Light. By the Author of Foolish Margaret, &c.	1	4
The Modern Playmate. By the Rev. J. G Wood	6	12
Speeches on Questions of Public Policy. By R. Cobden. 2 vols	16	8
Primitive Man. By Louis Figuier	7	8
Student's Guide to the Practice of measuring and valuing Artificers' Works. By Edward Dobson	5	10
Grammar of the Hindoostani Language. By Duncan Forbes	6	12
Grammar of the Persian Language. By Duncan Forbes	8	0
The World of Wonders; a record of things wonderful in nature, science, and art	4	12
Cassell's Household Guide	3	12
Cassell's Popular Educator. Vol. V	3	12
Lady Audley's Secret. By M. E Braddon	1	4
Henry Dunbar. By M. E. Braddon	1	4
Convent Life. By Emily Watson	1	4
The Girl He Married. By James Grant	1	4
All in the Dark. By J. Sheridan Le Fanu	1	4
Charlotte's Inheritance. By M. E. Braddon	1	4
Good as Gold. By Percy R. St. John	1	4
Maxwell Drewitt. By F. G. Tafford	1	4
Handy Andy. By Samuel Lover	1	4
Clari sa Harlow. By Samuel Richardson	1	4
The Lady's Mile. By M. E. Braddon	1	4
Paul Gosslet's Confession. By Charles Lever	0	10
Joe Wilson's Ghost. By John Banim	0	10

27th July 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FARBES & Co., Agents.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824. Capital £1,000,000.
INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through
EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.
The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.
All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—
Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.
Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.
Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Directors.
Chairman.—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.
Henry Hules Berens, Esq. — Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq. — J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq. — G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq. — John Martin, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq. — Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart. — James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq. — Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq. — Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.
Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 16th February 1869.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE of VALUABLE PROPERTY by PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of the Administrator General.
Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, this day Monday, the 1st instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the property of the late Jan Mahomed Eba Hajee Abdoola Latiff consisting of embroidered and silk vornels, zogas or long coats of various colours, both plain and embroidered, kinkhob, velvet, silk and cloth waistcoats, banians, silk sashes with gold borders and a variety of pugrees, Cashmere shawls and scarfs, &c., also 2 pair silver foot ornaments, plated spoons and forks, and some valuable Arabic books.
Also
Sundry effects of the late M. W. Peacock, Constable of Police, consisting of a double barrelled gun with apparatus and flasks with powder, a sword with pouch and belt, a easy chair with cushion, wearing apparel and sundries.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay, 1st August 1870. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 25, Apollo Street.
AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at BYCULLA.
This day Monday, the 1st day of August 1870, at 4 p.m., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Company will sell by public auction, on the premises by virtue of the power contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 15th day of February 1870 and by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Ramjee Waghojee Gholay and Luximon Ramjee Gholay the following landed properties.
Lot No. 1.
All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Byculla Foras Road, outs de the Fort in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting towards the north for the said Byculla Foras Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house belonging to the Church of Nostra Senhora de Rozario, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the house of Sewjee Raghowjee, and on or towards the south by the said Byculla Foras Road, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Ramjee Wagojee Gholay and Luximon Ramjee Gholay containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-three square yards, (263) or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 99.
Lot No. 2.
All that piece or parcel of vacant Fuzandaree ground situate at Byculla Foras Road aforesaid in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting on or towards the north of a private passage leading from the said Byculla Foras Road, and bounded on the est, west, north, and south by public passages also leading from the said Byculla Foras Road, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Ramjee Wagojee Gholay, and Luximon Ramjee Gholay containing by admeasurement (855) eight hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property situated at Iron Smith Street or New Lane.
On Friday, the 12th day of August 1870, at 4 p.m., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee and on account and risk of Goculdass Lilladhur, an Insolvent, the whole of his right, title, and interest in the following landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, situated without the Fort at New Lane, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 42, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1694 and 1695 containing by a measurement about 70 feet in length, and 15 feet in breadth, or threabout, bounded on the east by the house of late Amechund Sookerjee, on the west by the house of Withull Ruggoonath Chogla, and on the north and south by public Roads.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st August 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.
WEEKLY SALE.
AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Withulwady Street, Girgaum Breach Candy Road, and Cowasje Patell's Tank Road.
Under instructions of Gunpatrow Chintoba, Executor of last Will and Testament of Succaram Sadasewsett, Messrs Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises, the undermentioned property on the days respectively hereunder mentioned, that is to say:—
This day Monday, the 1st August 1870, at 4 p.m.
All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northern side of Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the city of Bombay, numbered 243 in the books of assessment of the Municipality of Bombay, and 2,222 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, occupied formerly and at present by Bappoo Govindsett, measuring 12 feet and 5 inches in breadth and 61 feet and 3 inches in length, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east and west by the house of Wishwanath Madhowsett, on or towards the south by the public road called Cowasjee Patell's Tank road and on or towards the north by the public drain.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, at his office, No. 2, Forbes Street, in the Fort of Bombay.
G. S. JUDGE,
Attorney for Gunpatrow Chintoba, Executor of the Will of Succaram Sadasewsett, deceased.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, plated, and crockeryware, richly gilt pier glasses, and console tables with marble tops, argand chandeliers, valuable clocks, first-rate engravings in maple and gilt frames, an excellent large musical box, a handsome English built brougham by Thorn, with a powerful bay Australian horse and set of English plated mounted harness, &c.
On Wednesday the 3rd instant, Messrs Bennett and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, &c. lately the property of Cursondass Mahadowdass, Esq., the same comprises, rich star cut glassware, handsome dessert services, best platedware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruel frame, ice pitcher, table and chamber candlesticks, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining-tables, side board, teapoys, screens, a first-rate Chubb's fire proof safe on blackwood stand, circular pier and sofa tables, chiffoniers, a pair of magnificent pier glasses, with richly gilt pier tables, and marble tops, easy and drawing-room chairs, 3 and 4 light argand chandeliers, a first-rate large musical box playing 8 tunes with flute, English walnutwood stereoscope with views, conversation and devan couches, iron rocking chair, plated double branched candlesticks, richly carved blackwood and English iron four post bedsteads, reclining couches, camp cots, dressing tables, clothes presses, toilet and cheval glasses, dispense articles, &c., &c.
At 1 p.m.
A handsome English built strong brougham by Thorn with a powerful bay Australian horse and a set of English-plated mounted harness.
Also,
The Property of T. C. Anstey, Esq.
A handsome fast rotting grey Arab Brougham horse, goes in double harness, as well as in riding height 14-3.
A ditto bay ditto
No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of COTTON at G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION BOREE BUNDER.
On Thursday, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place:—
20 candies of cotton pickings.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 6th day of August instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, by direction of the Mortgagee, under a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed executed by Nowrojee Hoosungjee Mistry, and dated the 18th day of November 1839, with the consent of the said Nowrojee Hoosungjee Mistry, the valuable house and property, situate at Khetwady Back Road, described in the said Mortgage Deed as follows:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house of three compartments built with chunam and stone-walls and covered with tiles standing thereon, situate in Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, on the north side of Khetwady Back Road or Duncan Road Row, and which said ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Foras Freehold Ground under No. 13, and contains by admeasurement 631 square yards be the same little more or less, and which said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 5 and 6, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of the said Nowrojee Hoosungjee, now purchased by Furdoonjee Coovejee Gotlibaj, on or towards the west by a public road, on or towards the north by the property of Edward Rehatseck, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady Back Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.—Dated this 27th day of July 1870.

AUCTION SALE of UNSERVICEABLE MUNICIPAL STORES.
On Monday, the 8th August, at 11 a.m., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Municipal Store Esplanade, by order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, the unserviceable stores, such as pick axes, paint brushes, galvanized iron buckets, cane baskets, bolts and nuts, crow bars, iron chain of sizes, brass patent corks, from ½ to 2 inches, brass furrules, assorted files, iron hoes, drain and road scrapers, leather hoes with brass couplings, hammers, kerosine lamps, iron nut spanners, brass spindles, boiler tubs, brass valves lamp posts, stones of various sizes, cast iron pipes and gutters, iron clamps, a large quantity of cast and wrought old brass, and sundry other articles.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 1st August 1870.

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